

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

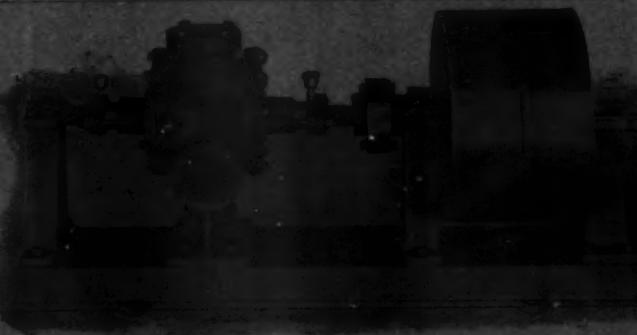
The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

XIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 4, 1901.

No. 18.

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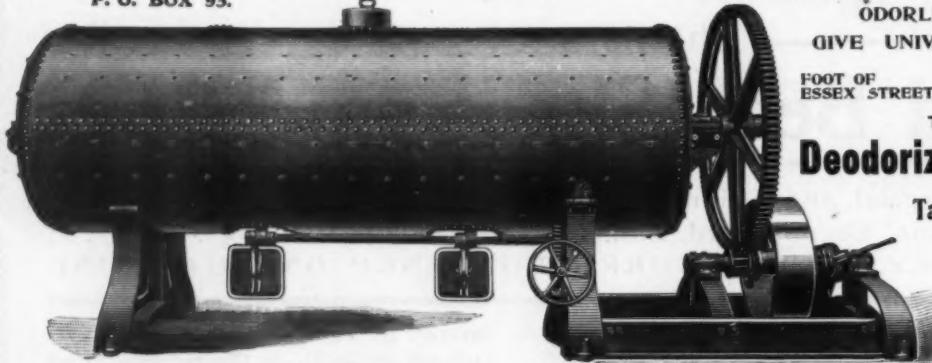
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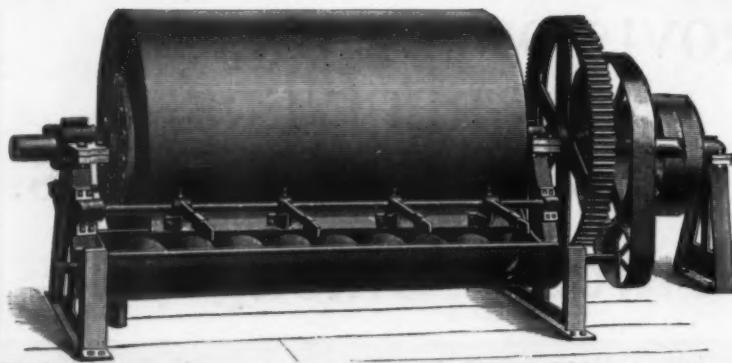
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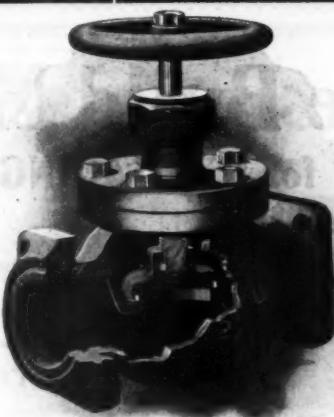
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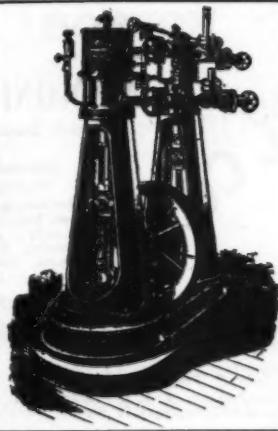


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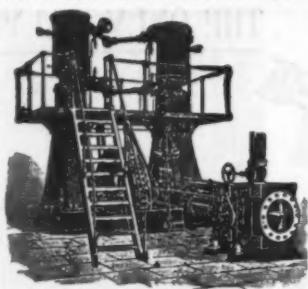
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Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont., one 35-ton.
F. W. Fearman Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., one 40-ton.
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., one 75-ton.
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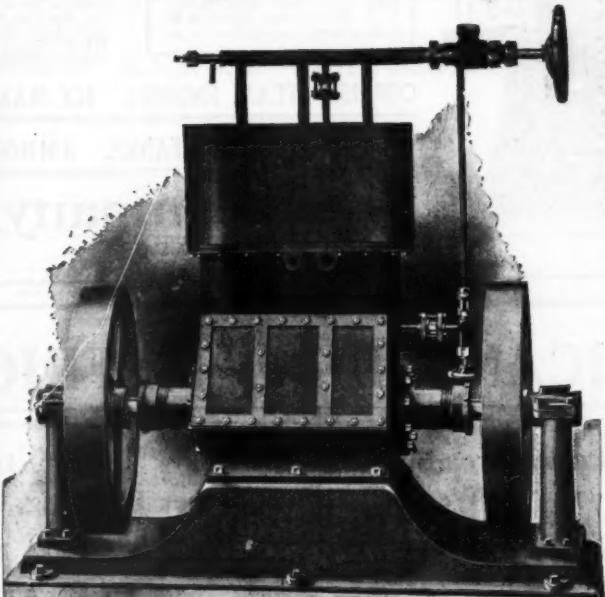
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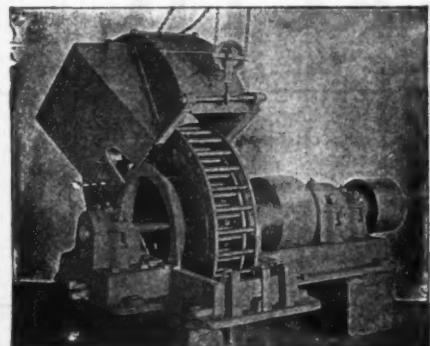


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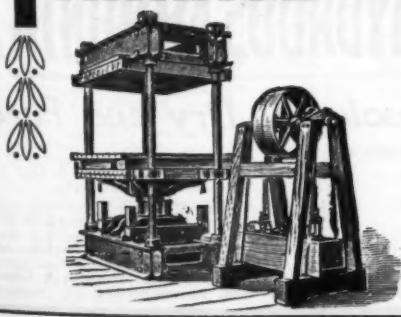
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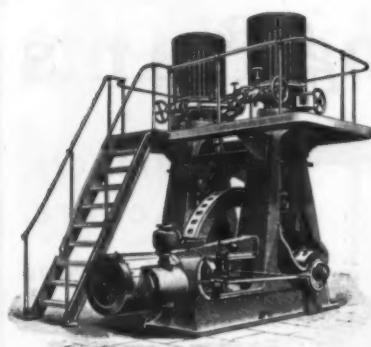
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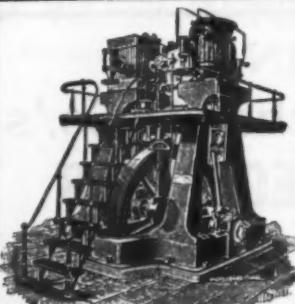
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THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

The South is becoming more and more
the mecca of the capitalist. The South and
the West are the real fields left in which
the millionaire capitalist and manipulator
in the North may invest and build. In the
North he has nothing but stocks, bonds
and consolidations upon which to work.
This brokerage business must find some
field or thing in which he may perman-
ently invest his surplus.

The resuscitation of the South, industri-
ally, is going on. The cotton mill, oil mill,
stock feeding, fertilizer, iron, timber, pe-
troleum and other fields of investment are
yet virtually virgin ones down in Dixie.
The investor and industry builder are
aware of this. Why, the old Southern gentle-
man feels factories, and new types of
industries nudging his elbows at every
turn. The old South, with all of its rich
gentlemanly and its canker of slavery is a
memory. The new South is becoming a
busy, shrewd hive of industrious people
whose minds and energies are fired and
moved by the almighty dollar.

To-day there is more Northern capital
invested in the South in enterprises—not
one of which existed before the Civil War
—than was the auction block value of
every negro who was held as a slave when
Lee surrendered to Grant. The South then
laid down its military arms. Since then it
has opened its industrial arms to the
North. There is over \$500,000,000 invested
in Southern cotton mills and nearly \$80,-
000,000 in the new cotton seed oil industry
down there.

In addition to the above there have been
millions upon millions of dollars invested
in Southern soap works, fertilizer works,
ice and refrigeration plants, electric light-
ing and power plants, packing houses, to
say nothing of the vast extension and build-
ing of transportation lines to move South-
ern freights. To all of these must be
added the vast amount of investments in
street car lines, wagon factories, furniture
and other factories using wood as raw

material, coal mines, iron mines and smelt-
ing works, machinery manufactories, oil
wells and scores of other industries which
were not in existence when the Civil War
closed thirty-six years ago.

The South has a great future ahead of it
with millions of surplus capital seeking
that quarter to build up its structure and
strengthen its sinews.

In new industries the South has received
more than the value of its former slaves
and the beginning has just been made.

TRADES GOOD PULSE

We are doing more business than ever,
and we are not doing it all. Most of our
competitors are also doing an increased
business. Supply and demand are both
strong. That makes the price good and
high and the market tone strong. Brisk
trading is being done all over the world of
commerce. Wherever there is a check it is
due to war. The international trade pulse
is strong. It beats evenly in Europe, as
well as here. The circulation is well main-
tained throughout the entire range of com-
merce.

While we are in the remarkable position
of being the best customers for our own
products, the foreign demand, especially
for food stuffs, is better than it has been
for years. The only trouble is that Euro-
pean money conditions are not as elastic
and as easy as ours, and, hence, cannot so
readily, as is the case in this country, re-
spond to the persistent and quick market
changes which we experience.

There seems to be more and generally
easier money for trading purposes. Uncle
Sam, with over \$500,000,000 of gold in his
big vaults at Washington, feels comfortable.
The American people participate in
that feeling.

We used to have more confidence than
money. We now have about an equal quan-
tity of both. We are now on our flood
tide, with careful direction and careful
building we will still ride high when any
world's reaction sets in.

THE EXPORTING BEEF BUILDERS

President W. H. Thompson, of the National Livestock Exchange, hit the nail on the head when, in a recent statement, upon the subject, he said: "It is better to make the appropriations for our agricultural colleges too large than too small. The money spent in advancement along the line of livestock breeding or stock feeding or in the betterment of crops is not wasted."

The president of the great livestock exchange which has its center of operations at Chicago is a broad, practical livestock man who has the observation of a life time's experience in the breeding, raising and packing-house fields.

One of the best agents which have helped to produce the present high grade beef steer has been the agricultural college. The breeder may have bothered himself with the question of blood, crosses and the architecture of the beef frame structure, but the scientist at the Agricultural Experiment station has been studiously solving for him the problems of feeds for beef building on the bone frame-work, which the breeder has perfected. No one knows this better than does the feeder and finisher of the beef carcass. How many successful feeds now in use have been discovered or balanced by the livestock man? The Agricultural College and its specialists have worked these out. At the same time, they have done no small shade in influencing the breeding of our present live stock.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING

The acquittal of the kidnapping suspect, Callahan, at Omaha, by a jury of twelve men, the subsequent castigation of the jury, and still more subsequent statement by one of the jurors, who tried this man for the alleged kidnapping of a prominent meat packer's son that all of the other jurors should be hung for their verdict of "not guilty," arouses many serious reflections.

With such reflections on their character from within and from without the jury room, there seems to have been something wrong with the feelings of this jury. Of course "leben of dem jurymen didn't hab some ob dose hams," as the old Southern darkey put it, but they were apparently "queered" by some secret, hidden influence. Another reflection from this case is that certain labor sympathies are being arranged against the moneyed interests. The inference that the father of the victim is personally unpopular is not just, as even his business foes say he is kind-hearted. The chasm between the rich and the poor is a virulent excuse for firing a rascal when the liberators cross to the

side of the one of humbler station on a bridge of crime. When juries become abettors of felonies by verdicts, which rest mainly upon sympathy for the "poor man," how heinous so ever may be his offense they become a menace to public safety and individual liberty by offering encouragement and license to heartless villains.

THE PAN-AMERICAN GATES SWING OPEN

The Pan-American Exposition which opened on Wednesday, is as big and as important as millions of money, the world of trade, time and the ingenuity of man could make it. It will be a great industrial and trade educator, whose lessons and influence will be felt for a generation after the doors will have been closed in November.

President McKinley pressed the button which started the wheels.

The Pan-American has been planned to present to the visitor the latest triumphs of commerce, science, industrial development, transportation, art, mechanical engineering, power and lighting appliances and the other arts and enterprises which have done so much to grace, beautify and advance this era to its present wonderful stage of development.

The fact that the mere altering of certain minor details to improve the show cost \$500,000, is some indication of the millions of dollars spent in preparing this immense industrial enterprise.

Among the chief exhibitors at the Pan-American will be our big meat packers, makers of packing house machinery and the manufacturers of all kinds of foods and appliances. The Midway, with all its follies, attractions and amusements, will be there. The Pan-American will be one of the historic shows of this century.

THE SIMPLE TIN CAN

The "Kan-Kan" and the tin can are similar, in that both rise high. Can I can? is the new question that preparers of tinned commodities are asking themselves. In the last twelve months the price of tin cans has risen more than 25 per cent. to the manufacturer. The excuse which the new amalgamated tin can concerns give is that tin plate has gone up. As there is but a hyphenated difference between the two the reason is but a circuitous way of stating the point.

Be the reason—real or fancied—what it may, the price on packages is up and the canner of goods, the biscuit packer, the user of lard pails and other manufacturers are met with an increased expense of 25

per cent. for packages. Whether the consuming public will "pay the toll" is yet to be seen. The tendency will be to either reduce quantity, depreciate the goods or sell the same goods at gross and not net weight. We are not censuring any one. We are merely stating a trade fact.

SUPPLEMENTAL MARCH EXPORTS

Sheep.—March, 1900, 9,674 head, value \$71,208; 1901, 38,914 head, value \$286,589. For nine months of 1900, 80,221 head, value \$419,046; 1901, 165,675 head, value \$1,043,996.

Canned Pork.—March, 1900, 1,426,568 lbs., value \$85,225; 1901, 927,923 head, value \$67,887. For nine months of 1900, 6,338,349 lbs., value \$488,619; 1901, 7,398,659 lbs., value \$585,095.

Salted or Pickled Pork.—March, 1900, 15,978,413 lbs., value \$1,428,971; 1901, 14,507,961 lbs., value \$1,054,584. For nine months of 1900, 105,240,371 lbs., value \$6,364,297; 1901, 110,487,937 lbs., value \$7,674,446.

Mutton.—March, 1900, 40,738 lbs., value \$3,729; 1901, 88,238 lbs., value \$5,846. For nine months of 1900, 697,124 lbs., value \$57,977; 1901, 650,345 lbs., value \$42,745.

Lard Compounds.—March, 1900, 3,029,847 lbs., value \$179,819; 1901, 2,063,874 lbs., value \$133,475. For nine months of 1900, 20,412,739 lbs., value \$1,120,165; 1901, 16,864,340 lbs., value \$1,044,578.

Poultry and Game.—March, 1900, value \$80,495; 1901, value \$100,935. For nine months of 1900, value \$314,741; 1901, value \$641,966.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—March, 1900.—(previously included in "all other meat products"), 1901, 966,221 lbs., value \$92,482. For nine months of 1900, (previously included in "all other meat products") 1901, 8,031,859 lbs., value \$748,402.

Sausage Casings.—March, 1900, value \$192,088; 1901, value \$143,197. For nine months of 1900, value \$1,692,072; 1901, value \$2,307,029.

Miscellaneous Canned and Other Meat Products.—March, 1900, value \$447,995; 1901, value \$378,073. For nine months of 1900, value \$4,108,091; 1901, value \$3,234,508.

Salt.—March, 1900, 1,132,192 lbs., value \$4,535; 1901, 1,206,962 lbs., value \$6,775. For nine months of 1900, 7,247,561 lbs., value \$34,238; 1901, 9,437,615 lbs., value \$46,224.

Toilet or Fancy Soap.—March, 1900, value \$44,226; 1901, value \$49,629. For nine months of 1900, value \$318,769; 1901, value \$417,152.

All Other Soaps.—March, 1900, 2,438,605 lbs., value \$101,917; 1901, 2,329,260 lbs., value \$85,372. For nine months of 1900, 29,441,507 lbs., value \$1,021,415; 1901, 20,545,293 lbs., value \$737,254.

Fish of All Kinds.—March, 1900, value \$793,105; 1901, value \$302,805. For nine months of 1900, value \$4,705,812; 1901, value \$6,082,962.

Glue.—March, 1900, 143,073 lbs., value \$15,078; 1901, 177,432 lbs., value \$16,757. For nine months of 1900, 1,676,071 lbs., value \$160,675; 1901, 2,434,804 lbs., value \$192,519.

Grease, Grease Scraps and All Soap Stock.—March, 1900, value \$245,424; 1901, value \$255,162. For nine months of 1900, value \$2,029,229; 1901, value \$2,639,328.

Hides and Skins, Other Than Fur.—March, 1900, 359,029 lbs., value \$34,702; 1901, 620,797 lbs., value \$56,813. For nine months of 1900, 5,440,581 lbs., value \$595,938; 1901, value \$562,063.

Wool.—March, 1900, 4,407 lbs., value \$755; 1901, 4,485 lbs., value \$486. For nine months of 1900, 2,170,309 lbs., value \$384,389; 1901, 178,646 lbs., value \$23,622.

Pure Food Laws of Foreign Countries Affecting American Exports

By W. D. BIGELOW, SECOND ASSISTANT CHEMIST

(Prepared under the direction of H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture)

IX.

SWITZERLAND (Continued)

Canton of Berne

The addition to meat of boric acid, salicylic acid, formalin, sulphites, and all other chemical preservatives, except sodium chlorid and potassium nitrate, is prohibited.

Canton of Graubunden—Meat

Meat and meat products must have an appetizing appearance, a normal odor and taste, and must not contain any harmful impurities, such as metallic poison, drugs, ptomaines, parasites, etc. The addition of preservatives, with the exception of salt and saltpeter, is forbidden. Sausage must not contain more than 70 per cent. of water, and bread crumbs, etc., shall not be added.

Butter and Butter Fats

The term "butter" shall be used only with reference to the product of fresh milk and cream, either in the fresh state or the melted fat of the same. The fat content of fresh butter must be at least 82 per cent. Butter shall not form a part of the name of any product containing fat from other sources than pure milk. The sale as food of fat which has become rancid, or has in any way deteriorated, is forbidden.

Flour and Meal

All flour and meal must be so marked as to indicate the grain from which it is prepared. It must be free from mineral impurities, fungi, and weed seeds.

Canned Vegetables

Canned vegetables must not contain over 10 mg. of copper salts per 100 grams of fresh food.

Honey

The term "honey" must be confined to the unmixed product of the bee. It shall not be used either by itself or in combination with other syllables or words to designate adulterated honey or honey substitutes. Such adulterated honey and honey substitutes must be inclosed in receptacles bearing labels on which the term "sirup" appears in distinct type. Also all invoices and shipping receipts of such adulterated goods must be marked with the word "sirup."

Beer

The term "beer" must be used only in reference to beer made exclusively from malted barley, hops, yeast, and water, by means of mashing and alcoholic fermentation. In case part of the barley is replaced by some other cereal the same must be plainly stated on the label. Malt and hop substitutes are prohibited. Beer must be clear, wholesome, and free from yeast; the original wort from which it was prepared must have had an extract content of at least 12 per cent. Beers whose degree of

fermentation is less than 48 per cent. must not contain over 3 per cent. of maltose. These regulations do not apply to the so-called double beers, such as bock beer and salvator beer.

The ash content must not exceed 0.3 per cent., and the sulphurous acid content must not exceed 0.004 gram per 100 grams. The presence of boric and salicylic acids in beers is forbidden.

Wines

The term "wine" shall be applied exclusively to the beverage prepared from the juice of fresh grapes without the addition of any foreign substances. Wines whose volume has been increased by the addition of any foreign substances, or which are prepared from any other fruits than wine grapes, shall be so labeled as to indicate that fact. The sale of wines which have become sour or deteriorated in any way is forbidden. Wine whose sulphurous acid content, calculated as potassium sulphate, exceeds 0.1 gram per 100 cc. shall be designated as "plastered;" if it exceed 0.2 gram per 100 cc., it shall be designated as "excessively plastered." Wine must not contain more than 0.002 gram of free sulphurous acid or 0.018 gram of combined sulphurous acid per liter. A higher content of sulphurous acid is considered unwholesome. The addition of preservatives, such as boric and salicylic acids, is prohibited.

The alcohol content of medicinal wines shall not be less than 13 or more than 20 per cent. by volume. They shall not contain less than 0.2 gram of ash or more than 0.2 gram of acetic acid, 0.2 gram of potassium sulphate, or 0.002 gram of total sulphurous acid, per 100 cc.

Brandy and Liqueurs

The presence of poisonous metallic compounds, such as copper or lead, and of free mineral acids is prohibited. The alcohol of brandy must not contain more than 0.2 per cent. of fusel oil.

Vinegar

Vinegar must not contain less than 3 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid. The presence of free mineral acid is prohibited. The sale as wine vinegar of vinegar made from any other substance than wine is prohibited.

Receptacles

All receptacles and wrappers for food must be free from harmful substances. The use of lead foil or of tin foil containing lead is especially prohibited.

Coloring Matter

The addition of artificial colors to meat or meat products, wines and similar beverages, beer, distilled and wood vinegar, coffee, tea, chocolate, condiments, fruit juices, fruit lemonades and bakers' products supposed to contain eggs is pro-

hibited. The addition to foods of artificial colors which contain harmful substances, such as the following, is prohibited: Antimony, arsenic, barium, lead, cadmium, copper (except that copper salts may be added to canned vegetables in amounts not exceeding 10 mg. per 100 grams), chromium, mercury, zinc and tin. The use of gamboge and injurious aniline colors is also prohibited.

Canton of Lucerne

The adulteration of foods by extracting from, adding to, or changing in any way that will decrease the value, is prohibited. Only substances may be added which are necessary in preparation, transportation, or preservation, and which do not increase weight or injure quality. The name must not misrepresent place and manner of production and manufacture. Food that is unripe, unsound, or for any reason unfit for food must not be sold. Standards for cacao, etc., vinegar, honey, coffee, flour (wheat or rye), milk, must, tea, drinking water, and wine are given.

Beer

Beer must contain more extract than alcohol, and must be prepared from wort containing not less than 12 per cent. of solids. The glycerine content must not exceed 0.4 per cent. Not more than 3 cc. of normal alkali shall be required for the neutralization of total acids in 100 grams of beer from which carbon dioxid has been removed by shaking. Not more than 1 cc. of normal soda solution shall be required for the neutralization of volatile acids. The content of sulphurous acid must not exceed 0.0014 grams per 100 cc. At least 48 per cent. of the original extract of the wort must have been fermented. These standards do not apply to the so-called double beers (bock beer and salvator). Beer which is turbid because of the presence of yeast or bacteria shall not be sold. The addition of unwholesome preservatives, such as calcium bisulphite, and of alkaline substances, such as potash and soda, for the purpose of correcting excessive acidity, is prohibited. The use of so-called beer color (caramel, etc.) is prohibited.

(To be continued.)

NEW CATTLE ASSOCIATION

At a recent meeting of the Breeders' Association of French-Canadian cattle of the United States, John Gardner was chosen chairman, and W. J. McMurdy, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and directors were elected as follows: M. H. Herron, of Howe's Cave; C. E. Colburn, of Portlandville; W. J. McMurdy, of Binghamton; A. S. Snyder, of Howe's Cave; G. N. Bell, of Rome; John Gardner, of Philadelphia.

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. E. Colburn; first vice president, John Gardner; second vice president, A. S. Snyder; third vice president, G. N. Bell, secretary and treasurer, W. J. McMurdy.

The object of the association is to organize the breeders of pure bred French-Canadian cattle for the purpose of keeping record books; to encourage the breeding of pure stock and to promote the improvement of such cattle in the United States.

NEW METHODS OF MAKING COTTON-SEED OIL, CAKE, MEAL, ETC.

STARTLING DEPARTURE FROM THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN METHODS

The utilization of cotton seed has in recent years become one of the most important industries in the country, there being more than 600 mills now in operation. They treat more than 2,000,000 tons of seed annually. Any improvements in connection with this business will be of interest to our readers and the commercial world.

The cottonseed world will be surprised to learn that there is now being equipped in the business center of the city of New York, a complete, more than up-to-date plant, for the manufacture of cottonseed oil and the usual by-products of cake, meal and bran.

The Heavy Crushing Rolls Done Away

The cause of gratification to the trade will be in the accomplishment of long-wished-for improvements in the economical handling of cottonseed in various operations incidental to the manufacture of the oil and cake. The conception of making, economically, cottonseed oil without the use of the ordinary and, to this time, necessary hullers with the customary knives, will no doubt be startling. But for all that such is the fact which within a brief period will be fully and indisputably demonstrated by the inventor of this new and revolutionizing method. His brilliant genius has discovered and put into successful operation a new method for the manufacture of cottonseed oil, cake, meal and bran of better quality and quantity than has hitherto been made by the prevailing machinery with which the best cottonseed oil mills of the country are now equipped.

Hulling by a New Process

The method of hulling, or, more properly, of decortinating the seed by this new process, will be a radical departure from all of the present well-known methods. In the new process there is an entire absence of the necessary knives of hullers. The hulls of the seed by this new invention are separated from the meats quickly and more thoroughly than can be done by the prevailing method of separating the meat and hulls after passing material through the various apparatus now in use. In addition to this feature of making an absolutely complete separation of meats and hulls, the new method accomplishes its maximum work irrespective of the condition of the seed; wet material is worked just as easily as dry, a fact which will greatly surprise the cottonseed oil miller. The fact of obtaining cottonseed hulls absolutely and wholly free from any meats, even of the finest portions, is something which the cottonseed oil makers will cordially welcome, as the loss of oil-bearing material through this source is, in the course of a season, a very large one. The saving of the meats hitherto remaining with the hulls will enable an oil mill to reduce the quantity of cheap material (hulls) and greatly increase the yield of oil per ton of seed.

Making a Bright Choice Cake

An important advantage which will further add to the revenue of the oil mill is the making of a bright oil-cake, which is free from the usual objectionable presence of hulls. It is a well-known fact that much of the prejudice now existing in Europe against American cake and meal is due to their unsightliness from this mixture with hulls. With a bright yellow oil cake and a meal which is absolutely free from hulls, the exports of these materials to the English and to the Continental markets will be very largely increased as the pure and clean kind of material always commands a ready sale at the top prices on the other side.

A More Economical and Rapid Drying of Cake

The drying of the cakes from the oil press has hitherto always been a great source of trouble and expense to the oil mills. There is probably not a mill in the whole country which does not pile up its cakes to dry them out at the cost of much time and labor. With this new method and process the expense is reduced to a minimum as a few laborers can handle the output of several presses. The oil press is used in the new as under the old process.

After the cakes are placed in the new apparatus for drying they are automatically carried through it, emerging in a perfectly dry state ready for breaking and for the subsequent grinding, and by being dry, can be ground to a much finer powder than has hitherto been possible. One attendant is able to handle the dried material as it emerges in its thoroughly dried state. The time consumed for the drying is only the brief period for the cake to travel from the entrance to the exit of the new drying apparatus. The saving of labor by this new device is simply enormous when compared with the amount of labor which is now required in the average mill for handling the cake substance from the oil press to the breaker.

Sacks Filled Automatically

To the economical workings of this new method of treating cottonseed is added the sack-filling machine, which is another unique and novel idea of this versatile inventor. At the present time almost every cottonseed oil mill uses hand labor in sacking the meal, and the fraternity are well aware of the time consumed by this slow method of filling the sacks. By the new method the only labor required in filling the meal into sacks ready for shipment is the hanging of the bag on the hooks and the tying of the sack after it is full. Everything else is done automatically, even to the important operation of forcing the requisite weight of meal into the sacks. This is an entirely new invention and is in no sense the method of bag-filling at present in vogue. The shaking down of the meal is done by means of a small cam rapidly revolving on an eccentric, the bottom of the bag being thus

constantly tapped, the result being that the cottonseed meal is packed solidly thus affording great protection against the absorption of dampness. It is possible by simply extending the series of frames, etc., to fill with this arrangement of machinery over a hundred bags at the same time. Here, also, is evidence of the great saving of labor as now employed by the mills in the sacking of the cottonseed meal.

New Methods of Bleaching Oil

Coincident with these most important labor and time-saving devices in cottonseed oil manufacturing, there will be another most startling revelation, viz.: that of bleaching the crude oil without the use of caustic alkalies as is now done. This feat has hitherto been deemed impracticable and commercially unprofitable. By the new method crude oil will be taken and without preliminary treatment other than filtration through the filter press bleached to a yellow oil without the expensive shrinkage which results from the present methods of bleaching.

Removing the Free Acids

The free acids of the crude oils will also be removed very simply and inexpensively without employing the prevailing methods. This is another step in advance of the present manner of working and manipulating cottonseed oils.

It will at once be seen by the cottonseed oil manufacturers that a revolution will in the immediate future take place in mill methods now in use in the cottonseed industry.

An Improved Product at a Minimum Cost

The elimination of the expensive hullers, the unnecessary use of knives in the same, the indifference of wet or dry seed for treatment in the hulling process, the saving of all the fine particles of meats which are now more or less entangled with the hulls, the rapid and automatic drying of the press cakes, the bleaching of crude oil to yellow, the inexpensive removal of the free acids in the oils and the conspicuous reduction in the cost of labor make such a radical change in the oil-milling industry from the present operating methods that the trade will doubtless stand aghast at these innovations which have been long wished for and considered hopeless to attain but which are now an accomplished fact.

The inventor of this coming method of treating the cottonseed and its products both in this country and abroad is Mr. J. C. W. Stanley, who after a thorough investigation of the existing oil mill methods in this and other countries did not rest until he had achieved the success that produced the results which we have outlined above.

Other and important investigations are already beyond the primary experimental stage. We are following them and will keep the trade posted.

We shall take pleasure in the near future in giving to our cottonseed friends and our readers in general a fuller and a more detailed description of the workings of the methods and devices to be used in cottonseed oil mills. The actual plant which demonstrates the facts we have outlined is at present the only one of its kind in existence.

MARCH EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Following are the exports of cotton and linseed oil and oil cake and oil cake meal for March, shown by ports of destination and compared with previous years:

EXPORTED TO—

COTTONSEED (gallons)—

	MARCH—				NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH—			
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.	1900.
Exported to—								
United Kingdom	119,291	46,719	649,658	213,296	1,240,679	368,388	4,003,238	1,362,518
France	1,378,516	511,169	1,120,557	364,424	11,673,178	3,394,594	8,051,237	2,678,452
Germany	307,810	115,367	700,367	131,277	3,305,234	988,598	3,151,710	1,065,934
Other Europe	1,580,984	506,589	2,399,496	704,472	16,195,278	4,759,652	16,932,089	5,612,545
British North America	5,007	1,757	101,581	26,905	290,446	84,180	554,812	183,454
Central Amer. States and Brit. Honduras	753	357	1,335	604	13,413	5,192	12,610	5,904
Mexico	312,263	95,654	309,677	74,757	3,053,090	694,894	2,386,478	641,548
Santo Domingo	15,724	7,444	19,734	7,344	70,441	27,981	114,783	51,064
Cuba	7,206	2,311	12,032	4,361	117,162	30,915	66,190	25,933
Porto Rico					3,615	1,272		
Other West Indies and Bermuda	50,141	23,021	54,406	18,479	491,490	155,176	554,437	201,193
Argentina	29,272	12,348	16,245	5,912	99,358	38,600	114,414	47,735
Brazil	62,712	26,028	84,007	30,489	465,321	155,057	717,190	268,453
Other South America	40,931	16,865	44,486	17,766	269,341	97,635	308,683	129,233
British Australasia	3,539	1,434	6,057	2,584	61,535	21,035	109,772	44,866
Other Asia and Oceania			2,550	905	12,661	3,813	18,360	6,464
Africa	40,531	15,959	45,765	16,137	829,834	263,675	843,702	291,964
Total	4,133,683	1,383,022	5,251,955	1,679,732	38,192,060	11,090,657	38,029,615	12,617,439
Linseed	25,088	13,801	7,516	5,228	83,902	41,008	78,404	52,174

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Under date of March 20, 1901, Vice-Council-General Murphy, of Frankfort, says:

As of possible interest to American exporters and importers and to persons or firms interested in the development of South America and the extension of our commercial influence there, I inclose brief translations of items of news published on March 1, 1901, in the Sudamerikanische Rundschau, a Berlin journal, which is devoted exclusively to the furthering of German interests in South and Central America. The rapid extension of Germany's direct lines of steamship connection with our southern neighbors, the growth of German colonies there, and the consequent increase of German influence and trade, especially in southern Brazil, should, in my opinion, arouse a feeling of friendly rivalry in American business circles if we intend to maintain our position in these rich markets. Geographical advantages and political sympathy can not alone win or hold markets in these days of keen international competition. We must emulate the enterprising spirit of the Germans, especially in the extension of our direct steamship connections with Central and South America, if we hope to be able to continue successful competition with our great commercial rivals in those countries.

INCREASE OF FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA

It is reported that an agreement has been reached by the Hamburg-American line and the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company in regard to the traffic with the eastern coast of South America. The main point of agreement is that two-thirds of the profits are to go to the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, and that the Hamburg-American line is to receive one-third. Since January 1, 1901, the freight rates have been raised to their former level, and a ruinous competitive struggle has ceased.

Profitable Steamship Connection Between Germany and South America

At a meeting of the directors of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, which took place at Hamburg on February 24, 1901, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the year 1900, which was the same as in the preceding year. This very satisfactory result is evidence of intelligent management on the part of the company, and is also a striking proof of the value and importance of the South American market.

Railways in São Paulo, Brazil

As is well known, the State of São Paulo is one of the centers of German colonization in Southern Brazil. At the close of 1900, there were in this state 3,313.1 kilometers (nearly 2,000 miles) of railways. During 1900, only 97 kilometers (58 miles) of new line were completed, though 603 kilometers (360 miles) were in course of construction. Concessions had also been made for 1,689 kilometers (over 1,000 miles) of new lines upon which work had not been commenced.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment in the case of W. P. Smith vs. the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, of Texas, from the Court of Civil Appeals at Fort Worth, which involved the constitutionality of the Texas cattle quarantine law. Under the law of Texas if the Livestock Sanitary Commission has reason to believe that cattle, either in or out of the State, are affected with contagious diseases, they may state such facts to the Governor, who is thereupon authorized to issue his proclamation quarantining against such infected cattle. In June, 1897, Governor Culberson, under this law, issued his proclamation prohibiting the driving into the State of Texas between June 5 and November 15, 1897, cattle, mules or horses from the State of Louisiana for fear that the disease of charbon or anthrax would be communicated to cattle in Texas. In this case the railway company refused to deliver stock because of this quarantine and the consignor in Louisiana, refusing to

accept the stock when returned by the company to him, brought suit against the company to recover the value of the stock. The company's defense was that it was justified in refusing to deliver the stock at Fort Worth by the quarantine of the Governor. The consignor, W. P. Smith, attacked this defense on the ground that the law of Texas authorizing the quarantine by the Governor and Livestock Sanitary Commission was in violation of the Interstate Commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

The constitutionality of the act was clearly raised, and, in the opinion of Mr. Justice McKenna, it was distinctly held to be constitutional. Justices Harlan and White dissented, holding that the act was in violation of the Interstate Commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Justice Brown also dissented, but he seemed to place his decision on the point that the resolution of the Livestock Sanitary Commission was broader than the law of Texas authorized or justified.

Personal Items

James B. McMahon, second vice president of the N. K. Fairbanks Co., is in New York City this week from Chicago.

W. A. McCaw, of the McCaw Manufacturing Co., Mason, Ga., visited the Produce Exchange this week.

E. T. George, widely known in the cottonseed oil interest, and manager of the Union Oil Co., New Orleans, was on Change in New York this week.

N. R. Kenworthy, the Philadelphia sales-manager of the N. K. Fairbank Co., was among the visitors at the Produce Exchange.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	May 1,	April 1,
	1901.	1901.
Bacon, boxes	16,800	16,000
Hams, boxes	5,700	6,200
Shoulders, boxes	2,800	2,400
Cheese, boxes	46,700	58,900
Butter, Cwt.	1,600	3,100
Lard, tcs.	2,800	2,200
Lard, other kind, tons	1,020	550

INTERESTING PAN-AMERICAN FACTS

The Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., opened on Wednesday, with no ceremony, to a good attendance. The day was crisp and the crowd enthusiastic. The buildings are not yet all completed and the exhibits not half installed. The formal opening, with parades, bands and festivities, will take place on May 20, if the present plan is adheared to. By June 15 the show will be running complete and in full blast. The management expect by November 1 that fully 16,000,000 persons will have passed the turn-stiles of this unique and noteworthy exposition. Everyone who can, should see the Pan-American.

The Fisheries

The United States Government by its elaborate display at the Pan-American Exposition, of fish and fish productions, will do a great deal towards enlightening the general public in regard to the importance of this vast industry.

At the present time about sixty million

the Exposition, a section is devoted to products indirectly connected with the business. These different forms are called secondary products, the value of which is also considerable and increasing rapidly from year to year. The principal of these are glues, fertilizers, oils and isinglass. The following synopsis will serve to give an idea of the character of this section of the exhibit:

Vessels—Models of vessels used in the cod, halibut, mackerel, oyster, menhaden, whale, sponge and other fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Boats—Models of types used in the important commercial fisheries.

Nets—Models of the various forms of pound nets, seines, cast nets, dip net, etc.

Lines—Trawls, hand-lines, etc.

Appliances for Seining—Rakes for oysters and clams, tongs, hooks for sponge.

Appliances for Striking—Whaling guns, bomb lances, spears, lances used in the seal fishery, eel gigs, etc.

Henry Eliot Mott, vice president; Mr. Oberlin Smith, secretary; Dr. Mary J. Dunlap, treasurer.

The Commission has appointed Mr. J. W. Schuckers, who was formerly the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser and before that the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and during the period from 1861 to 1865 was the private secretary of Salmon P. Chase, as corresponding secretary of the Commission.

How many people who went to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 and saw all the wonders displayed there realized that within a short period of time following the exhibition the human voice would be transmitted over a wire by means of a telephone. It is the same to-day. None of us anticipate the discoveries that are very likely to follow the Pan-American Exposition.

In the Manufactures building the bang of hammers and whiz of saws, in constructing booths, makes a bedlam all day. Many booths, however, are already com-



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Pan-American Exposition—Buffalo.
THE STADIUM.

BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

dollars are invested in the United States fisheries, which give employment to two hundred thousand persons, producing annually about fifty million dollars' worth of the various forms of fish.

Although the great bulk of this business is carried on along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there is invested in the fisheries of the Great Lakes more than six million dollars, which yield to the fishermen two million six hundred thousand dollars per year, requiring the services of ten thousand persons.

The different productions of the fisheries form an important factor in the food supply of the country. A great deal of it is sold fresh, while a large quantity is salted or dried, and the canned production that is now put up in so many attractive ways may be seen on the shelves of every grocery store in the land. It is also noticeable that this trade is constantly increasing.

In the department of fish and fisheries at

Accessories—Disgorgers, hooks, extractors, mittens, clubs, etc.

What cannot be shown by these actual appliances will be faithfully represented by a collection of photographs showing methods employed in fisheries throughout the United States, giving the many local peculiarities devised and employed in different sections of the country.

In addition to all this, mounted fish to the number of one hundred and fifty casts of marine and fresh water fishes, most of them being almost as natural as life, will give a better idea of the beauty and value of this production than any written or verbal description could possibly do.

New Jersey at the Exposition

The New Jersey Commission to the Pan-American Exposition has been organized as follows:

Mr. R. C. Jenkinson, president; Mrs.

complete, and unpacking and installation will proceed rapidly from now on.

The structure that is to contain the ten different pianoforte exhibits is nearly finished. This structure is of itself as large as a small cottage.

The Argentine booth, which is the first to be completed in the Agriculture building, is a most beautiful structure, with its Ionic columns and graceful arches. The interior decoration is going on rapidly, and red and yellow cheese cloth hangs from the rafters in attractive array.

On the Midway much is found to attract the visitors, and most of the early sight-seers now visit that part of the grounds.

The Exposition on all sides presents so many features to attract the interest of the pre-opening visitor that he is well repaid for his visit at this time.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

Packinghouse Notes

Louis Morris, brother of Nelson and Ira Morris, packers at the Union Stock Yards, died Monday afternoon at Wesley Hospital. Mr. Morris was fifty-nine years old. He is survived by a son and daughter. Funeral was held at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday from his late residence, 3756 Indiana ave.

Slaughter tests of the four different lots of lambs brought in by J. H. Burdick and C. H. Fellingham, students of the University of Illinois, showed results in favor of quartet No. 1 fed on straight shelled corn at the rate of 2 lbs. per head per day. Lot No. 2 fed on two parts shelled corn to one part gluten meal, made 10 lbs. more live weight, but 3 lbs. less mutton, while lot 3, fed on corn oats in equal parts, made the same live weight as the straight corn lot, but fell 24 lbs. below that lot in the mutton. Lot 4, which was fed on oats alone, made 20 lbs. less live weight than the straight corn lot, and fell 39 lbs. below that lot in dressed meat, showing the smallest percentages in the killing of any. These 16 lambs were bought here as feeders early last winter and selected as an even bunch, one as good as another. They were separated into four quartets and carefully fed as test lots, each receiving 2 lbs. of grain per day of the kinds mentioned above. The slaughter was made by Nelson Morris & Co., and showed the following test sheet:

Lot. Feed.	Live weight.	Dressed weight.	Meat.	Percent.
1—Corn	350 lbs.	194 lbs.	55.4	
2—Corn-gluten meal	360 lbs.	191 lbs.	53.62	
3—Corn oats	350 lbs.	170 lbs.	48.6	
4—Oats	330 lbs.	155 lbs.	47.	

Board of Trade Notes

There was a flurry on 'change Friday at the close of the market over the new effort of the Board of Trade officials to cut the trading off short at the tap of the 1:15 o'clock bell. Not only were the officers on hand to take the names of brokers who continued their operations after the close, but the telegraph operators were rushed off the floor so that messages could not be sent out or received except downstairs.

John Grier and W. F. Zeller, the traders who became so well known to the grain trade by acting for Joe Leiter all through his famous wheat deal, are both going to New York and into Wall Street. The grain firm of Grier & Zeller has been dissolved. John Grier goes with Schwartz, Dupee & Co., at New York, and W. F. Zeller goes with Sidney C. Love & Co. at their new offices on Wall street. Both men have been successful and popular here, and both are seeking what they expect will be a larger field.

August Brosseau, prominent as a floor trader for a good many years, has started a commission house with offices in the Rialto Building.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati, Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Railroad Notes

The following changes have been announced by the Rock Island:

W. S. Tinsman to be superintendent of Chicago terminals, vice C. H. Hubbell, promoted.

H. H. Fenimore to be trainmaster of the Illinois division, vice W. S. Tinsman.

T. Breman to be chief dispatcher Illinois division, vice Fenimore.

The terms of the traffic arrangement between the Burlington and the Northern Pacific have been agreed upon and will soon be placed in effect. It is settled that all west and east bound unconsigned freight shipments shall be routed over the Burlington and competing lines must either lose what often makes the difference between profit and loss or increase their freight soliciting staffs. The effect of the arrangement will be that no line outside of the combination will be able to secure consignments of freight unless at great disadvantage.

The official circular issued by the directors of the Burlington, make an announcement of details.

On May 19 the St. Paul will open its extension to Janesville, shortening its line between Chicago and Madison by forty-eight miles.

F. E. Learned has been appointed traffic manager for the Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern. The office of assistant traffic manager has been abolished.

Notice has been given by the Santa Fe, Rock Island, St. Paul and Great Western that they will put into effect the same rates from Kansas City to Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Boston and other Eastern cities as are now effective on the Wabash's new fast mail from Kansas City. This means that differential rates will be used. The action of the Wabash and the prompt meeting of the cut by the other lines may lead to serious trouble.

GENERAL TRADE NOTE

Forecasts on the probable export business of this country for the current year, submitted by the government experts in that line, indicate an aggregate of \$1,500,000 for the year, against \$1,394,000,000 last year, and \$392,000,000 back in 1870. In view of such giant strides of progress in the world's business it is little wonder that the business leaders of Europe begin to

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No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

show some alarm when they look at only one side of the figures. But, if they will take a glance at the other side of the account, and see the absorbing qualities of this country, which will afford place for nearly \$1,000,000,000 of the products of the whole world, including Europe, during the current year, they may see that America is simply putting forth her energies to maintain the position in trade that the leading nation of the western hemisphere should occupy.

FIRE AT ARMOUR'S

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says: Fire which threatened to destroy property valued at several millions of dollars started in the "killing beds" of Armour & Co.'s packing house at the Stock Yards this morning and raged for two hours before the firemen succeeded in getting it under control.

The burned building was 300 by 100 feet and five stories high. The total loss will not exceed \$175,000.

A three-foot brick fire wall prevented the flames from reaching the cooling and ice rooms where 5,000 carcasses of dressed beef valued at \$500,000 are stored.

CANNED MEATS IN BOND IN GERMANY

Mr. Jackson, secretary of embassy at Berlin, in reports dated March 18 and April 1, 1901, notes that complaints have been made that the German authorities at Hamburg would not permit the shipment in bond through Germany of sausage intended for the Austrian market. The matter having been brought to the attention of the proper officials, it was stated that this action was due to a misunderstanding. The Hamburg customs authorities have now been instructed that no objection exists to the shipment of canned meats (Buchsenfleisch) and sausage through Germany in bond, and that this rule applies to meat and sausage of American origin, even when unaccompanied by an American certificate as to sanitary conditions.

AMSTERDAM EXPORT COMPANY

Under date of March 16, 1901, Consul Hill, of Amsterdam, reports the formation in that city of a joint-stock company to promote trade between the Netherlands and foreign countries. The organization is styled the Amsterdam-China Handel, and is capitalized at 300,000 florins, (\$120,600).

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., De Land, Fla., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

Eungle & Bryan, care W. P. Hood, superintendent Knoxville & Augusta railroad, will build tannery.

The United States Leather Co. will improve plant at Petersburg, W. Va.

The Burlington Tallow Company, Burlington, Iowa, will be established.

The Fort Sill Live Stock Company, Waukegan, Ill., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by Charles Ebert, P. L. Saenger and J. C. Halney.

William Dunwoody, Jr., one of the largest soap manufacturers at Denver, Col., died last week at Bannig, Cal.

LATE ICE NOTES

—George Young, Douglas, Ga., will erect ice factory.

—The Ocean City Cold Storage Co., Ocean City, Md., has been incorporated.

—D. S. McCullough, Shelbyville, Tenn., is interested in new ice factory.

—The Warwick Brewing and Ice Co., Newport News, Va., capital \$200,000, will erect brewery and ice factory.

LATE COTTONSEED OIL NOTES

The Waterloo Oil Mill Co., Waterloo, S. C., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The Dublin Oil Mill, Dublin, Ga., will resume operations to work off stock.

The Maysville Oil Mill, Maysville, Ga., capital \$15,000, has been organized.

The Fishing Creek Milling and Oil Mill Co., Littleton, N. C., has been organized.

The Terrill Cotton Oil Co., Terrill, Tex., will reconstruct plant.

Produce Exchange Notes

Proposed for membership: Water Watson, Jr. (broker), Edward James Quigley (petroleum), Nathan Munroe Flower (broker), Fred'k S. Flower (broker), Austin Morris Greer (stock broker), Rob't H. Adams (linseed oil), Charles H. Dewitt (stocks), Clarence David Verrill (brokerage), F. G. Renner (banker), W. C. Kellogg (stocks), Henry D. Wood (stocks), A. L. Norris (stocks), David Barnes (stocks), Adolph N. Borman (broker), W. L. Kennedy (stocks), S. N. Brown (stocks), H. P. Frothingham (banker), E. La Montague, Jr. (stocks), E. M. Post (broker), W. B. Nivis (stocks), C. E. Lewis (grain), C. E. Kuh (brokerage), R. N. Gaines (grain), C. E. Knoblauch (stocks), David Chauncey (stocks).

Out of a list of forty-one applicants posted at the Produce Exchange for membership, thirty-two are members of the Stock Exchange.

Produce Exchange memberships on the increased demand for them have swung around from the absurdly low price which had existed for them for several months, to sales early in the week at \$1,000. Later sales show some reaction in their prices, or at \$650 and \$600. Increased inquiry is reported from the Stock Exchange members when the excitement has subsided in their more direct interests.

The party of Cuban gentlemen compris-

ing the commission recently on a visit to Washington, stopped on their way home in New York City and visited the Produce Exchange. They were greatly pleased over the welcome extended by both the Produce Exchange and Stock Exchange members.

Visitors in the Exchange: J. Cook, Glasgow; Sydney M. Stearns, Liverpool; Bernard Ernst, Philadelphia; B. Rernbury, Philadelphia; Geo. B. Thompson, Boston; Hugh Shields, E. N. Bailey and Josiah Styles, Chicago.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange has voted to give the Stock Exchange about ten feet more of space across the width of its main trading floor. This will give ample accommodation for the greatly enlarged trading of the Stock Exchange members. A passage way will be made in the centre of the partition dividing the two exchanges for the convenience of traders of either exchange who are members of both.

New Members elected: S. L. Blood, Wm. S. Brigham, John C. Diehl, Isaiah Honigman, Dederich R. Schmidt, Ransom H. Thomas, Wm. C. Van Antwerp, Henry P. Watson, George J. Weaver, Benj. Wolf.

The following proposed amendment to the Produce Exchange by-laws will be submitted to the members for ballot on May 14: "No part of the surplus income of the Exchange accruing after May 1, 1901, shall be paid into the Gratuity Fund."

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

APRIL 27.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	20,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	9,000	...
Omaha	100	7,000	
St. Louis	200	3,000	1,000

APRIL 29.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	26,000	45,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,000	180
Omaha	2,500	6,500	3,500
St. Louis	2,700	6,000	1,200

APRIL 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	20,000	11,000
Kansas City	11,000	20,000	10,000
Omaha	1,200	3,500	3,500
St. Louis	2,800	8,500	2,000

MAY 1.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	30,000	17,000
Kansas City	6,000	17,000	5,000
Omaha	3,000	10,500	3,500
St. Louis	2,300	7,000	600

MAY 2.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	26,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	16,000	9,000
Omaha	2,500	9,000	750
St. Louis	3,300	6,500	500

MAY 3.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	18,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	15,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	9,000	2,250
St. Louis	800	6,500	600

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Tallow

Held firmly at 5c. for city, hhds., and 5½ for do, tcs., with ½ less bid; quiet. Weekly contract deliveries went in at 4%. Last Chicago sales at 5% for prime packers, and 5% for city renderers.

Oleo Stearine

Held firmly at 9½, a little might be had at 9, while a quiet feeling and 8½ bid for car lots.

Provisions

Opened very strong, especially pork, and a little higher, through the much better range for May corn, but became dull and ranged lower. In New York, Western steam lard about 8.37.

Cottonseed Oil

Held stronger after the clearing up of the contract deliveries; prime yellow, New York, May deliveries, 34½; June, 35; July, 35½. Sale latterly if equal to 4,000 bbls. crude, in tanks, in the Valley, at 28. About 2,000 bbls. refined in New York rejected on contracts, and which will have to be provided for.

EXHIBIT OF SPANISH GOODS IN HABANA AND NEW YORK

Consul-General Lay sends from Barcelona, April 1, 1901, translation of a clipping from the *Diario de Comercio* of that city, relative to a proposed exhibit of Spanish products in Habana and New York. It says:

This exposition will consist purely of peninsular products, natural and industrial, and will have in view the furtherance of the development of Spanish trade.

It is admitted that, although all our industrial products are not able to compete with those of other countries, some can easily do so.

New York and Habana are indicated because they are well adapted to form the base of commercial transactions with Central America, Mexico, and the United States.

In Habana, this trade exposition would meet a real necessity in counteracting as far as possible the spread of American manufactures in the Cuban market, keeping up the commercial relations with Spain corresponding to her powers of production.

In New York the main object of the exposition would be to supply the market with the enormous quantities of minerals that lie in the subsoil of Spain, thus aiding the mining industries that are being developed in the Peninsula.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The C. L. Shay Fertilizer Co., Groton, Conn., has been incorporated.

The old glue factory at Wilkesbarre, Pa., will be occupied by a tannery.

The Layton Pure Food Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

An egg train of twelve refrigerator cars left Newton, Kans., recently for California.

The Paola Packing Co., Paola, Kans., is contemplating removal to Oklahoma City, O. T.

There was a \$50 fire at the plant of the Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo., last week.

The George W. Miles Fertilizer Co. plant near Milford, Conn., may resume operations.

The consolidated Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., decreased capital from \$5,000,000 to \$600,000.

The tannery at Westboro, Wis., owned by the United States Leather Co., was burned.

The Venur Barrel & Packing Co., Cleveland, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

Over 22,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Texas to the vicinity of Henryetta, I. T.

There was an explosion last week at the fertilizer works of L. Mittenaier & Sons, Rome, N. Y.

J. V. Godman, of Wabash, Ind., will go to Europe this month to represent breeders of Herford cattle.

The United States Leather Co. has purchased the plant of the Bromwell Wire Works at Cincinnati, O.

The 700 employees of the White tannery at Lowell, Mass., have received a ten per cent. increase in their wages.

The farmers in Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania, are shipping cattle to markets in large numbers.

The Edwardsport Coal Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by the directors of Kingan & Co., Ltd.

There was another fire at Dold's Kansas City plant recently, but prompt action with hand extinguishers stopped it in its incipiency.

The Consumers Butter Co., Chicago, Ill., capital, \$12,000, has been incorporated by J. R. Roney, F. A. Donnel, and F. E. Croarkin.

The Venezuelan cattle export duties have been suppressed. The import duties have been increased twelve per cent., taking effect May 1.

The A. Booth Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed certificate in Indiana as required under the new law for foreign corporations.

The National Angora Goat & Cattle Co., Williamsport, Pa., capital \$100,000, Horace A. Field, Wellsboro, Pa., general manager, has been organized.

The Southern Peanut Co., Norfolk, Va., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by H. S. Mills, of Chicago, and F. W. Mills, of Hoboken, N. J., and others.

The Louisville Dairy Co., Louisville, Ky., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated to manufacture oleomargarine, by W. P. Grigsby, John Dugan and others.

The Universal Food Co., New York City, capital \$300,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Kendrick, New York, and others; J. W. Callahan, attorney, New York.

The Dunkley Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated to can, pack and preserve food products, by G. B. Shattuck, F. J. Newey and R. I. Gregg.

[Late Trade Gleanings, page 18.]

his natural equipment, steadily built up his business succeeded far beyond the average, and died with the honors of an industrious life and surrounded by its fruits. He leaves a widow and six children, who will be joined in their mourning by all of his employees, to whom he was a generous friend.

QUARANTINE AGAINST IOWA

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has received a proclamation from the governor of Texas, which contains regulations adopted by the live stock sanitary commission of that state. A feature of the regulations is an order making it unlawful to bring cattle into Texas for breeding or dairy purposes from Iowa and a number of other states.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending April 27, 1901.

PORK, BBLS.		Nov. 1,
Week	April 27,	1900, to
	1901.	1901.
U. Kingdom ..	1,025	480
Continent ..	733	20
S. & C. Am. ..	227	102
W. Indies ..	1,387	3,079
Br. No. Amer.		
Colonies ..	390	183
Other countries ..	28	7
Totals	3,790	3,871
		115,787

BACON AND HAMS, BBLS.

BACON AND HAMS, BBLS.		Nov. 1,
U. Kingdom ..	10,782,536	12,920,163
Continent ..	840,070	1,492,293
S. & C. Am. ..	67,029	74,350
W. Indies ..	331,200	180,250
Br. No. Amer.		
Colonies ..		1,050
Other countries ..	10,073	9,475
Totals	12,030,910	14,614,581
		415,783,373

LARD, LBS.

LARD, LBS.		Nov. 1,
U. Kingdom ..	5,565,303	7,490,322
Continent ..	1,905,942	8,461,158
S. & C. Am. ..	428,200	420,710
W. Indies ..	822,927	817,630
Br. No. Amer.		
Colonies ..		416
Other countries ..	720	1,380
Totals	8,723,002	17,191,616
		321,573,273

Recapitulation of week's exports ending April 28, 1901:

Bacon and Hams, lbs.		Lard, lbs.
From—	Pork, bbls.	
New York	2,690	4,683,575
Boston	354	4,113,775
Portland, Me.	100	1,634,175
Philadelphia	125	815,850
Baltimore	488	308,901
Norfolk .....		...
N'port News .....		...
New Orleans	33	90,750
Montreal		104,070
St. John, N. B.		383,744
Galveston, Tex.		117,418
Totals	3,790	12,030,910
		8,723,092

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1,	Nov. 1,
1900,	1899.
to April	to April
27, 1900.	28, 1899.
Pork, pounds. 23,157,400	25,445,200
Hams and bacon, pounds. 415,783,373	397,331,694
Lard, pounds. 321,573,273	344,443,832
	Decrease.
	2,287,800

Genuine
Parchment
Paper

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your meat in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . .

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

LEATHER DRESSING

In greasing leather with mixtures of degras and tallow it is frequently found that the same mixture is applied with but varying success to different batches of hide. Especially is this known to occur when the mixture is applied in a warm state to the skins. This frequently arises from the mixture having been insufficiently stirred during cooling, so that the solid fats crystallize out, or in the properly made mixture having been again heated above its melting point before application and allowed to cool slowly on the leather. In this case the mixture is no longer homogeneous, but consists of a liquid oily portion and crystalline aggregates of palmitin and stearin. It is therefore obvious that, particularly as regards the tallow, the best article to use is not the kind generally quoted as the best—i. e., the fatty acids of which melt at about 48 degrees C., but the medium and lower qualities. Great care is also required in the selection of the seal or fish oil, the most oxidizable brands of which are by no means suitable for the production of degras, since they are liable to suffer from over-oxidation and then only yield a very poor quality of degras, containing large proportions of pitchy matter instead of the valuable "moellon." It is, however, erroneous to ascribe the specific action of degras exclusively to the "moellon" (surplus oil removed from softened skins by expression) contained in it. But, on the other hand, the remarkable property of "moellon" in uniting so firmly with the tanned animal fiber, as to be no longer removed from it by any of the solvents of grease, appears to be almost unknown. Oxidized (blown) seal or fish oils, which are extensively offered as degras substitutes, behave very differently from the real article, which they only resemble in their property of emulsifying with water. On examination under the microscope it is, however, readily seen that the globules of water in the blown oil emulsion are at least ten times the size of those in the degras. The greatest fault of these blown oils is their liability to "spue" and form a resinous coating on the surface of the leather. On the other hand, they possess, nevertheless, the distinct advantage of a greater initial consistency than degras and, consequently, they can be used with a smaller admixture of tallow. Another constituent of all degras of commerce is wool grease, which, especially in its purified neutral form, is very well suited for the purpose of dressing leather, not by itself, but in admixture with the seal or fish oils or with degras. With particular advantage it is employed to replace, either partly or entirely, the tallow in the grease mixtures used in dressing leather. For practical purposes a distinction is made between light and heavy fish oils and of the two the former are the less suitable. Of the heavy fish oils those are the most valuable for the tanners' use which contain least palmitin. The color of these oils is comparatively unimportant. Also mineral greases are employed in the dressing of leather. The light mineral oils are generally used as dressing mixtures and degras to render the harder greases present more liquid. Solid mineral greases are frequently used as tallow substitutes, over which they possess the advantage of not being crystallizable. Rosin oil has acquired an ill repute among tanners, although there is no doubt that it can be employed to great advantage.

DIXON'S Pure Flake Graphite, THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

Sample and Pamphlet Free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Degras is a highly inclusive term, but should be more strictly confined to the oily matter expressed from the oil-tanned chamois leather; it is the French moellon. Sod-oil and various mixtures (artificial degras) are frequently termed degras. The peculiar value of degras as a material for dressing leather is attributed by Fahrion to (1) the emulsifying capacity of the hydroxy fatty acids which it contains, which enables it to be easily taken up by the wet leather; (2) an after-tanning effect of either an oxidized or polymerized product of the sod-oil, which renders the leather soft; (3) the specific effect of the hydroxy fatty acids or their compounds, whereby the leather becomes soft and full to the touch. A genuine degras, containing 20 per cent of water, will have at least 12 per cent of hydroxy fatty acids. A good sample should not contain more than 25 per cent of free acid, calculated as oleic acid on the anhydrous material.

Vaseline for leather dressing must be free from mineral acid and should not have a lower specific gravity than 0.900, otherwise it tends to disappear from the grain during storage. A light oil containing dissolved paraffin is not unfrequently substituted for vaseline, but is objectionable.—Translated for the Shoe and Leather Review.

Answers to Correspondents

C. A. YOUNG, JOHNSTOWN, PA., and also SEVERAL OTHER INQUIRERS.—The figures (page 321 Packers' Handbook) on what each cut stands the packer are obtained in this way: The value of each cut is dependent upon the cost of live hogs. The total market value of the product made is \$4.63. The live hogs cost \$4.50. To ascertain what each cut actually costs the packer use in figuring proportion of the simple "rule of three." The market value of cut; total value of hog products; value of single product; cost value of hog. Taking the sides, for example, we get the proportion

$$6.65 : 4.6362 : : X : 4.50 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{6.65}{4.6362} = 6.453$$

or what the sides stand the packer. In the same way the other cuts may be figured.

C. C. ELYRIA, OHIO.—Casein has many uses and its utility is constantly increasing. It is used in various articles of food as it is very nourishing. Mixed with clay and other ingredients it is made into buttons and similar articles. It is also used in making some kinds of veneers and its use in cold water paints is at the present time very extensive. It further finds use in paper pulp and as a finish for leather goods and other articles.

"SAUSAGE MAKER."—While the use of garlic in sausages is extremely distasteful to some, in certain localities its use in sausages is almost a necessity. There can be given no definite rule or proportions of garlic to use in the various varieties of sausages as locality has much to do with this and nationality more. You, knowing the class of trade you have, must be the judge of the quantity of this material to use.

CHEMIST, CHICAGO.—(1) By saponification equivalent (Koettstorfer number) is

meant the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to saponify one gram of fat. The lower the weight of the acid radicles present the higher the Koettstorfer number. (2) The method we send you by letter will be fully detailed so that you may be enabled to perform this process upon your samples of butter and butterine. (3) The methods followed by the manufacturers cannot hide or cause to pass undetected such substances as you mention found in your sample of wheat flour.

J. P. H., CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.—The brand of "condensed cream" you mention has been found to consist of simply milk concentrated to about two-fifths of its bulk, and contains a considerable proportion of cane sugar. In addition to giving the result of the analysis in these columns as requested, we also have sent you the usual official certificate.

"MERCHANT," COLORADO.—(1) Coal tar colors are usually obtainable in the form of either paste or powder and are soluble in water or alcohol or both. The soluble colors are naturally most in use (2) The commercial colors are often mixed with soda ash, salt, ammonium chloride or dextrin. The so-called coupage (reduction) is seldom done with fraudulent intent, but for the purpose of reducing the strength for various reasons. (3) Bismark brown is also known as Manchester brown, leather brown, aniline brown, English brown, and also several other browns of various names.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to April 24—	1901.	1900.
Chicago	830,000	955,000	
Kansas City	160,000	420,000	
Omaha	290,000	315,000	
St. Louis	285,000	260,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	228,000	235,000	
Indianapolis	128,000	122,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	39,000	43,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	44,000	44,000	
Cincinnati	77,000	90,000	
Ottumwa, Iowa	53,000	77,000	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	47,500	59,000	
Sioux City, Iowa	97,000	108,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	73,000	65,000	
Louisville, Ky.	43,000	50,000	
Cleveland, Ohio	58,000	65,000	
Wichita, Kan.	40,000	24,000	
Marshalltown, Iowa	11,500	15,000	
Above and all other	2,880,000	3,175,000	
—Price Current.			

CATTLE RESTRICTION

The Legislature of the Cherokee Nation has enacted a bill refusing cattlemen permission to bring their Texas cattle in the Nation, except between the first day of December and the 18th day of February.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

EGGS AND THEIR USES AS FOOD

(Continued from April 27.)

Description and Composition of Eggs
Size.—The eggs of different kinds of domestic poultry vary in size as well as appearance, and there is also a considerable range in the size of eggs of different breeds; thus, hens' eggs range from the small ones laid by bantams to the large ones laid by such breeds as Light Brahmans. On an average, a hen's egg is 2.27 inches in length and 1.72 inches in diameter or width at the broadest point, and weighs about 2 ounces, or 8 eggs to the pounds (1½ pounds per dozen). Generally speaking, the eggs of pullets are smaller than those of old hens, those of ducks somewhat larger than hens' eggs, while those of turkeys and geese are considerably larger. Guinea eggs, on an average, measure 1½ by 1½ inches, are rather pointed at one end, and weigh about 1.4 ounces each, or 17 ounces to the dozen. Goose eggs weigh about 5.5 to 6.7 ounces each, or about 5 pounds to the dozen—that is, more than three times as much as hens' eggs. The eggs of wild birds are said to be smaller than those of the same species when domesticated. Wild ducks' eggs are said to be, on an average, 1.97 to 2.17 inches in diameter, domestic ducks' eggs 2.36 to 2.56 inches.

Composition.—The shells of hens' eggs constitute about 11 per cent., the yolk 32 per cent., and the white 57 per cent. of the total weight of the egg. According to tests made at the New York State Experiment Station, white-shelled eggs have a somewhat heavier shell than brown-shelled eggs. The shell of a duck's egg constitutes about 14 per cent. of the total weight, and that of a plover egg 10 per cent. The appended table shows the composition of hens' eggs, raw and cooked, brown-shelled and white-shelled, and of egg white and yolk, as well as the composition of the egg (whole egg white and yolk) of the guinea fowl, duck, goose, turkey and plover, also evaporated eggs and egg substitutes. For purpose of comparison, the composition of beefsteak and several other familiar animal foods, and of wheat flour and potatoes, is also added.

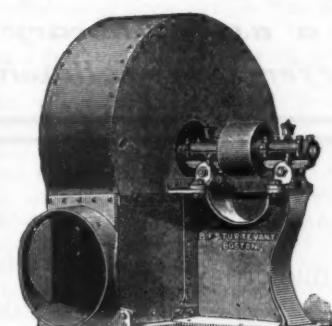
The table figures represent average values. Individual specimens vary more or less from the average.

As is shown by analysis, eggs consist chiefly of two nutrients—protein and fat—in addition to water and mineral matter or ash. Carbohydrates are present in such small amounts that they are usually neglected in the analysis. The protein or nitrogenous matter is the nutrient which is needed to build and repair body tissue, as already stated, while the fat is useful for supplying energy. Some energy is also derived from protein. Mineral matter is required by the body for many purposes, but less is definitely known concerning the kind and amount required than in the case of the other constituents.

In composition, eggs of all sorts resemble such animal foods as meat, milk and cheese, more than such vegetable foods as flour and potatoes. As will be seen by the figures in the above table, hens' eggs and those of other domestic fowls do not differ greatly in composition. Neither does the cooked egg vary materially in composition from the raw, though it varies markedly in texture. The yolk and

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF EGGS, EGG PRODUCTS, AND CERTAIN OTHER FOODS.

	Refuse. Per cent.	Water. Per cent.	Protein. Per cent.	Fat. Per cent.	Carbo- hydrates. Per cent.	Ash.	Fuel value per pound. per Calories.
Hen:							
Whole egg as purchased.....	11.2	65.5	11.9	9.3	...	0.9	635
Whole egg, edible portion.....	...	73.7	13.4	10.5	...	1.0	720
White.....	...	86.2	12.3	2	...	.6	250
Yolk.....	...	49.5	15.7	33.3	...	1.1	1,705
Whole egg boiled, edible portion.....	73.3	13.2	12.0	...	...	.8	765
White-shelled eggs as purchased.....	10.7	65.6	11.8	10.8	...	.6	675
Brown-shelled eggs as purchased.....	10.9	64.8	11.9	11.2	...	.7	695
Duck:							
Whole egg as purchased.....	13.7	60.8	12.1	12.5	...	.8	750
Whole egg, edible portion.....	...	70.5	13.3	14.5	...	1.0	860
White.....	...	87.0	11.1	.03	...	.8	210
Yolk.....	...	45.8	16.8	36.2	...	1.2	1,840
Goose:							
Whole egg as purchased.....	14.2	59.7	12.9	12.3	...	.9	760
Whole egg, edible portion.....	...	69.5	13.8	14.4	...	1.0	865
White.....	...	86.3	11.6	.02	...	.8	215
Yolk.....	...	44.1	17.3	36.2	...	1.3	1,850
Turkey:							
Whole egg as purchased.....	13.8	63.5	12.2	9.7	...	.8	635
Whole egg, edible portion.....	...	73.7	13.4	11.2	...	.9	720
White.....	...	86.7	11.5	.03	...	.8	215
Yolk.....	...	48.3	17.4	32.9	...	1.2	1,710
Guinea fowl:							
Whole egg as purchased.....	16.9	60.5	11.9	9.9	...	.8	640
Whole egg, edible portion.....	...	72.8	13.5	12.0	...	.9	755
White.....	...	86.6	11.6	.03	...	.8	215
Yolk.....	...	49.7	16.7	31.8	...	1.2	1,655
Plover:							
Whole egg as purchased (a).....	9.6	67.3	9.7	10.6	...	.9	625
Whole egg, edible portion (a).....	...	74.4	10.7	11.7	...	1.0	695
Evaporated hens' eggs.....	...	6.4	46.9	36.0	7.1	3.6	2,525
Egg substitute.....	...	11.4	73.9	.3	5.3	9.1	1,480
Pudding (custard) powder (a).....	...	13.0	2.1	3.4	80.9	.6	1,690
Cheese as purchased.....	...	34.2	25.9	33.7	2.4	3.8	1,950
Sirloin steak as purchased.....	12.8	54.0	16.5	16.1	...	.9	985
Sirloinsteak, edible portion.....	...	61.9	18.5	18.5	...	1.0	1,130
Milk.....	...	87.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	.7	325
Oysters in shell as purchased.....	81.4	16.1	1.2	.2	.7	.4	45
Oysters, edible portion.....	...	86.9	6.2	1.2	3.7	2.0	235
Wheat flour.....	...	12.0	11.4	1.0	75.1	.5	1,650
Potatoes as purchased.....	20.0	62.6	1.8	.1	14.7	.8	310
Potatoes, edible portion.....	...	78.3	2.2	.1	18.4	1.0	385
(a) European analyses.							

white differ greatly in composition. The yolk contains considerable fat and ash, while the white is practically free from fat and has a very small ash content. The white contains somewhat less protein and about half as much water as the yolk. As

is usually the case with our familiar foods, the water is not visible as such, but is combined or mingled with the other constituents, so that the whole food is more or less moist, liquid or juicy.

(To be Continued.)



Straight line track
in position.

The Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

The R. B. Interlocking Switch

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Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packing-houses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



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in position.

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COTTONSEED OIL DECISION

In a recent case on imported olive oil the Treasury Department rendered an important decision.

Duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 50 cents per gallon under paragraph 40 of the act of July 24, 1897, which provides for—

Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, forty cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages, fifty cents per gallon.

The importer, in his protest, claims that the merchandise is properly dutiable "as cottonseed oil." No specific provision of the tariff act is pointed out by the protest, but inasmuch as cottonseed oil is provided for *eo nomine* in paragraph 35 of the act of 1897, it is assumed that the importer intended to rely upon that provision. Counsel for the importer, in his brief, goes further than this, however, and contends that even if the article is not dutiable under paragraph 35, it is an enumerated manufactured article, and dutiable as a manufacture of which cottonseed oil is the component of chief value, under said paragraph 35, by virtue of section 7, and the contention is made that the protest is sufficient to cover this claim. The rule is thoroughly settled, that if an importer is to recover excess duty, the recovery must be made on the claim made in his protest (in re Collector of Customs, 55 Fed. Rep., 276; United States vs. Curley et al., 66 Fed. Rep., 720).

But it is contended, also, that the provision for cottonseed oil is broad enough to cover the article in question, even if not commercially known as cottonseed oil, since that substance is the component of chief value. This contention is likewise without merit. (Smith vs. Rheinstrom, 65 Fed. Rep., 984.)

We come, then, to the question as to whether or not the substance is commercially known as cottonseed oil. At the hearing one of the importers, a representative of the consignors, and a representative of the manufacturers of the goods, testified as to the commercial designation of the article, but their testimony does not convince us that the article was known at the time of and prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1897 as cottonseed oil. In fact, there could not seem to indicate the contrary, and even that it is commercially known as olive oil. For instance, it appears from the record, and is stated in counsel's brief, that the olive oil production of the world would hardly supply one State in the Union, while it is a matter of common knowledge that the oil generally used for eating purposes is called olive oil, and not cottonseed oil. And the witness, L. O. Lay, the export salesman of the manufacturer, testified to this effect as follows:

Q.—Don't you know that a very fine grade of olive oil can be bought for \$1.25

to \$1.50 a gallon. A.—No sir; that is a very good quality of cottonseed oil.

Q.—Did you ever buy any of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you buy that for? A. I have paid \$1.25.

Q.—Is that the kind you use in this case? A. Yes, sir.

Q.—What is it used for that you pay \$1.25 for? A. Used it at home.

Q.—For eating purposes? A. Yes, sir.

Q.—Cottonseed oil refined? A. Yes sir; I buy it in the stores for olive oil, but I know what I am buying.

This witness also testified that certain shipments labeled "superior olive oil" were of an inferior grade compared to the articles here in question, in that there was 5 per cent. less of pure olive oil used in the mixture.

Importer's counsel also contends that the letters "C.S." before the word "oil" in the invoice, which the representatives of the consignor testified mean "cottonseed," tend to establish commercial designation; but aside from the fact that invoice description is not proof of commercial designation, one of the witnesses for the importer testified that the same letters were used opposite the merchandise labeled "superior olive oil."

While it would seem that the article here in question is commercially known as olive oil, we do not feel justified, on the records before us, in making a finding to that effect. There is no doubt in our minds, however, and we accordingly find, that the article is not commercially known as cottonseed oil and is not cottonseed oil in fact, and is, therefore, not within the terms of paragraph 35.

The protest is overruled.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMITTEES

President J. W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, has appointed the following standing committees:

Board of Control—H. H. Robinson, Denver; M. A. Daugherty, Sidney, Neb.; Timothy Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; C. F. Martin, Denver; John W. Springer, Denver.

Committee on Finance—C. W. Baker, Chicago; Paul McCormick, Billings, Mont.; A. C. Cleveland, Cleveland, Neb.; Harry Trower, Kansas City, Mo.; S. J. Soldam, Ponca City, Okla.

Committee on Legislation—A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado, Texas; W. B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; Jesse M. Smith, Layton, Utah; John T. Cowan, Cowan's Mills, Va.; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

Committee on Transportation—E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; W. E. Bolton, Woodward, Okla.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. Mex.; A. E. Gaffey, Marion, Ala.

Committee on Foreign Markets—Dr. Charles Gresswell, Denver; Peter Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; J. F. Walsh, Palo Dura.

Committee on Sanitary Measures—J.

Howard Davidson, Milbrook, N. Y.; Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville, Ohio; John Clemen, North Yakima, Wash.; H. B. Carroll, St. Paul, Minn.

Consulting Members—Dr. Charles Gresswell, Denver; Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, Washington, D. C.; R. J. Kieberg, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Committee on Horses—J. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Earl C. Huidpoker, Meadville, Pa.

Committee on Cattle—J. C. Buel, Rapid City, S. Dak.; E. A. Harris, Marshalltown, Pa.; F. C. Lusk, Chico, Cal.

Committee on Sheep—M. B. Owinn, Boise, Idaho; R. C. Judson, Portland, Ore.; J. J. England, Caro, Mich.

STURTEVANT RECOVERING FROM FIRE

The B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., is rapidly recovering from the effects of the fire of April 14 which affected only the engine and electrical departments. With only a day's delay incident to the renewal of belts the remainder of the plant has been running as usual. Already a complete new equipment of improved machine tools is nearly installed in other buildings. As the Sturtevant Co. employs electric transmission for the driving of a considerable portion of its tools this work of installation has been a comparatively simple matter. Further delay in shipment of engine and electrical work is unlikely for no patterns or drawings were destroyed and the foundry with a large stock of castings is intact.

EASTMAN'S PROFITS

Eastman's Ltd., made a net profit last year of £52,212, or £14,160 more than in 1899. Arrears of dividends on the preference shares to November 15, 1898, have now been paid, and it is hoped that in five years hence all other arrears will have been wiped off. The directors have deducted the £83,690, reserve account, from purchase of properties, etc., so as to make provision for the loss resulting from the winding up of Eastman's Company, of New York.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., May 4, 1901. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing June 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. m. on May 14, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened May 14, 1901," and addressed to MAJOR D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

The busiest little fellow in the world is the housefly, carrying disease germs and other filth from place to place.

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper **TANGLEFOOT**

stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary, \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

SWIFT'S

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 760-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House { First Avenue, between 44th
 East Side Market { and 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
 West Side Slaughter House { 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market {

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

New York

Swift and Company

QUARANTINE LAW VALID

Justice Brewer handed down an opinion in the United States Supreme Court in the case of Rasmussen vs. the State of Nevada, in which he affirmed the constitutionality of the law of the State of Idaho authorizing a quarantine against sheep in outside States supposed to be affected by an infectious disease.

"The statute," said Justice Brewer, "was an act of the State of Idaho, contemplating solely the protection of its own sheep from the introduction among them of an infectious disease, and providing for only

such restraints upon the introduction of sheep from other States as, in the judgment of the State, was absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of disease. The act, therefore, is very different from the one presented by Railroad Company vs. Husen, and is fairly to be considered a purely quarantine act." The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho was affirmed.

Frank Conklin, the receiver, to-day sold a portion of the machinery to George Fowler Sons & Co., of Kansas City. This the representative of that concern is removing and preparing for shipment to Kansas City for use in their plant. Mr. Conklin also has several bids on the buildings and will probably dispose of them next week.

The immense plant at New Brighton, a model of its kind, was constructed in the latter eighties. W. H. Eustis, William Regan and other local capitalists were interested as well as London money. The total cost was in the neighborhood of \$300,000. It was operated but a short time. Last November Mr. Conklin was appointed receiver.

NEW BRIGHTON PLANT SOLD

Dreams of a big packing industry at New Brighton, Minn., are not to materialize. J.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Expert and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

HOG KILLING—VAST OPERATIONS

The total number of hogs packed in the West during twelve months ending March 1 was 23,600,000. The total packing in Canada for the same time was 1,160,000, or a little short of 5 per cent. of the western packing. Including eastern slaughtering, the total record of commercial operations in this country exclusive of the Pacific coast was 28,988,000 hogs, compared with which the Canadian total was equivalent to 4 per cent.

It is interesting to note the extent of business reached by individual concerns in this country in the packing industry. The largest number of hogs killed by any concern at any one point during the year was by Armour & Co., at Chicago—representing a total of 2,156,000. The Omaha killings by that concern during the same time were 635,000—making a total of 2,791,000 for both points.

Swift & Company do a large business at six points, and in the aggregate their hog slaughtering is far in excess of any other concern, reaching 4,516,000 for the year, representing 1,050,000,000 pounds in live weight, as compared with about 225,000,000 pounds for all Canada. The killings of Swift & Company represented over 19 per cent. of the entire number for the West for the year, and a greater number than reached by all the packing concerns in any year prior to 1872. The outlays the past year by this concern for hogs reached \$53,000,000. These statements are based on detailed information furnished the "Price Current" by each of the several establishments of this corporation, besides which enormous business there were immense operations in slaughtering cattle and sheep.

The third in magnitude of hog slaughtering operations is the Cudahy Packing Co., which made a record of 1,398,000 for the year at Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City, and also 58,500 at Los Angeles.

The fourth in the list is Nelson Morris & Co., at Chicago, East St. Louis and St. Joseph—making a total of 1,308,000 hogs.

The fifth in number of hogs for the year is the Armour Packing Co., at Kansas City, 1,212,000 hogs.

Other great establishments included Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, which concern killed 976,000 hogs during the year; Anglo-Saxon Provision Co., Chicago, 881,000 hogs; John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, 654,000 hogs; Viles & Robbins, Chicago, 632,000 hogs; Hammond Packing Co., Omaha and St. Joseph (exclusive of G. H. Hammond Co., at Chicago), 612,000 hogs; the Continental Packing Co., Chicago and Bloomington, 581,000 hogs; Cudahy Brothers Co., Milwaukee, 578,000 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, 496,000 hogs; George Fowler, Son & Co., Kansas City, 495,000 hogs; Thomas J. Lipton Co., Chicago, 434,000 hogs, etc.

The number of hogs killed during the year by these fifteen concerns was 17,564,000, representing nearly 75 per cent. of the total for all the West, which was 23,600,000, calling for an outlay of \$275,000,000. In the four principal beef-producing centers, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Oma-

ha, there were 4,053,000 cattle and 4,798,000 sheep slaughtered during the past year, for which about \$190,000,000 was paid. These figures do not include slaughtering in the East, where 2,860,000 hogs were handled by packing concerns exclusive of those at New York and Philadelphia, at which cities, with Baltimore, 2,619,000 hogs were killed during the year, partly for regular curing operations.—"Price Current."

Canadian Pork Packing

Canadian hogs are light in weight, averaging less than 200 pounds. Prices have been high the past year, averaging about \$6.00 per 100 pounds, basis live weight, for the four winter months.

Official returns of the number of hogs reported on farms on July 1 are published yearly by the Province of Ontario, which furnishes the larger proportion of supplies. These reports reflect a large increase in recent years, prior to the past year, the total for 1899 being nearly double what it was in 1893. The following are yearly comparisons for Ontario:

	Over 1 yr		Under 1 yr	Total.
	old.	old.		
1893.....	220,396	791,626	1,012,022	
1894.....	227,878	914,255	1,142,133	
1895.....	244,185	1,054,887	1,299,072	
1896.....	243,756	1,025,875	1,269,631	
1897.....	235,479	1,049,484	1,284,963	
1898.....	267,048	1,375,739	1,642,787	
1899.....	295,349	1,675,721	1,971,070	
1900.....	265,457	1,506,184	1,771,641	

Information obtained by the "Cincinnati Price Current" indicates the following as the number of hogs packed in Canada for the eight summer season months, March 1 to November 1, the four winter months, November 1 to March 1, and total for the year ending March 1, 1901, with comparative totals for previous years:

	Summer.	Winter.	12 mths.	
1900-01.....	710,000	450,000	1,160,000	
1899-00.....	877,042	614,001	1,491,043	
1898-99.....	725,000	500,000	1,225,000	
1897-98.....	500,000	400,000	900,000	
1896-97.....	450,000	350,000	800,000	
1895-96.....	400,000	350,000	750,000	
1894-95.....	209,010	301,640	510,650	
1893-94.....	142,550	279,920	422,470	
1892-93.....	128,611	227,409	356,020	
1891-92.....	99,466	251,088	350,554	
1890-91.....	91,910	234,970	326,880	
1889-90.....	69,436	169,273	238,709	
1888-89.....	35,343	143,137	178,480	
1887-88.....	70,540	145,674	216,214	
1886-87.....	84,811	171,474	256,285	
1885-86.....	65,230	126,660	191,890	
1884-85.....	55,573	154,575	210,148	
1883-84.....	37,684	99,944	137,628	
1882-83.....	28,715	140,814	169,529	
1881-82.....	57,016	129,971	186,987	
1880-81.....	37,857	156,763	194,620	
1879-80.....	37,447	157,932	195,379	
1878-79.....	8,579	115,775	124,354	
1877-78.....	12,957	151,781	164,738	
1876-77.....	58,544	186,198	244,742	
1875-76.....	25,000	119,989	144,989	

—Price Current.

Pacific Coast Supply of Hogs

The number of hogs credited to California, Oregon and Washington by the Department of Agriculture estimates for recent years is shown in the following compilation by the Cincinnati "Price Current":

	Cal.	Ore.	Wash.	Total.
1890..	647,000	270,000	143,411	1,060,411
1891..	517,600	229,639	147,713	894,952
1892..	512,424	227,343	152,144	891,911
1893..	399,691	204,609	158,230	762,530

	Cal.	Ore.	Wash.	Total.
1894..	435,663	210,747	162,977	809,387
1895..	487,943	229,714	211,870	929,527
1896..	507,461	152,685	239,413	999,559
1897..	487,163	240,051	210,683	937,897
1898..	467,676	220,847	168,546	857,069
1899..	374,141	216,430	156,748	747,317

The Department has not offered any estimates of number of hogs in the country since 1899.

Packing operations are conducted at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, in California, where the killings aggregate 150,000 to 175,000 hogs annually. There is also considerable commercial slaughtering at Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Oregon—in all 60,000 to 75,000 for the year.

For the year ending March 1, 1901, 58,500 hogs were packed at Los Angeles, 11,000 at Sacramento, 8,000 at Portland, 45,500 at Seattle. Full returns not received from other places.

THAT WAR OFFICE RULING

A Reuter dispatch says: "With reference to the statement that a leading packing company at Chicago had sent a dispatch to the Department of Agriculture saying that they had just been advised that the British Government had excluded all but home-bred beef from the British army contracts, inquiries at the War Office elicited the information that it was quite true that on and after the 1st of June it had been proposed to exclude all but home-bred beef from the army contracts.

"The new order is that in future the troops are to be supplied with home-bred beef five days out of the week, and with frozen mutton imported from our colonies the other two.

"The War Office has partly been prompted to this change by constantly receiving representations from different parts of the country—especially from the Irish Cattle Dealers' Association, of which Mr. Wm. Field, M. P., is president—grumbling at the way in which home-bred stuff is neglected in favor of foreign. Also there has been a little friction lately with regard to some of the contracts. But practically the decision has been influenced by the above-mentioned considerations of sentiment.

"It has been said that this action by the authorities will be a severe blow to American beef and cattle exporters and producers. This can hardly be, as it may be stated on excellent authority that the total amount of refrigerated beef consumed (weekly?) by 'Tommy' all over the kingdom barely amounts to 200,000 lbs. As the average weekly import of American beef into London alone is about 3,500,000, the loss is obviously trifling."

A PROGRESSIVE BROKER

Fred C. Adams, 504 Ceylon Building, 21 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., is a broker and commission merchant in cottonseed, peppermint and lard oils the trade should bear in mind. He has had fifteen years' experience in the business and has been located at his present address for the past three years. He does business for large and responsible concerns and has the absolute confidence of his clients. He makes a specialty of linters.

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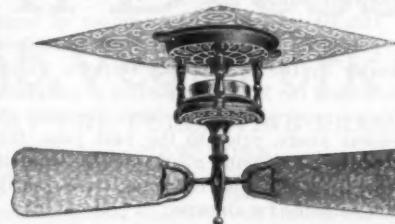
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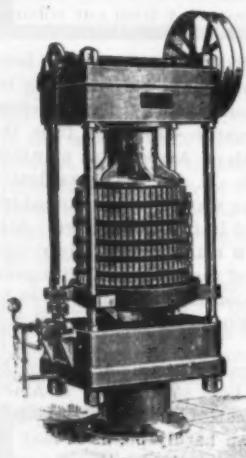
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, Ware-
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and
cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold
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Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

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40 STONE ST., NEW YORK.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Stout & Lesher, Maiden Creek, Pa., will open a creamery.

—Schmitz and Haus, Hastings, Minn., will erect a creamery.

—The Arctic creamery, Franklin, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

—The Crystal Ice Company, Salem, Ore., will build a creamery.

—Renner Bros., creamery at Grand Junction, Ia., was burned.

—Stephen Tudor & Co., Kokomo, Ind., will open a new creamery.

H. J. Rand, North Yakima, Wash., is building cold storage plant.

—Eugene Brown, Scottsville, N. Y., is erecting cold storage plant.

—Work has commenced on the plant of the Consumers' Ice Company, Charleston, S. C.

—The new ice plant of the Citizens' Ice Company, Port Gibson, La., has been completed.

—Jesse Sigsworth, of Chicago, is contemplating the erection of a creamery at Tolono, Ill.

—The G. N. Easton Cheese Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

—The Litchfield Creamery Company, Litchfield, Conn., capital \$1,250, has been incorporated.

—Business men of Williamston, Mich., have organized a company for a condensed milk factory.

—The ice and refrigerating plant at Shreveport, La., recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

—C. W. Smith, Nashville, Mich., has purchased the interest of H. A. Brooks in their cold storage business.

—The Scholze Brothers Packing Company's plant, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$75,000.

—The Herman Creamery Company, Herman, S. D., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by N. Federspiel and others.

—The Waterloo Ice and Fuel Company, Waterloo, Ia., capital \$17,000, has been incorporated by N. Federspiel and others.

—The plant of the Gurney Refrigerator

Manufacturing Company, Fond du Lac, Wis., was destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000.

—The Clover Leaf Milk Company, Amsterdam, N. Y., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by H. Reed, W. Lum and H. V. Borst.

—There has passed, in the Illinois House, a bill placing cold storage warehouses under the supervision of the railroad and warehouse commission.

—A cold storage warehouse for Cincinnati, O., is contemplated. Secretary Will L. Finch, of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau, has information.

—The Herman Creamery Company, Herman, S. D., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by S. A. Ayres, H. J. Hamer, J. L. Boyd and F. L. Healy.

—The Home Ice & Refrigerating Co., Burlington, N. C., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by F. L. Williamson, W. M. Baker and L. E. Atwater.

—The Smithborough Dairy Association, Smithborough, N. Y., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by C. L. Stow, B. Lounsberry and J. W. Ross.

—The Milton Co-operative Creamery, Co., Milton, Ore., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by R. M. Dorothy, I. W. Berry, A. W. Elam and H. L. Frazier.

RAISING THE COLD STORAGE INSURANCE ANTE

The dairy and poultry produce people of New York City have passed the following resolutions protesting against the recent increase in the cold storage insurance on eggs and butter:

Whereas, The rate charged for insurance in cold storage is nearly double the rates for goods in common storage, and the clause now inserted in policies for goods in cold storage eliminates all responsibility beyond that involved on goods in ordinary storage stored at lesser rate, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Exchange enter its protest against the unbusinesslike ultimatum of the Board of Underwriters, that our president be requested to ask the co-operation of the New York Produce Exchange to have this injustice made right, and that all members of the Exchange request brokers who effect their

insurance to use their influence to correct this wrong; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consist of three members of this Exchange to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed by the Produce Exchange and Insurance Brokers, in order to relieve this trade from the injustice of the rate now established which is so contrary to all business principles and proper consideration of the interests represented.

The members of the New York Mercantile Exchange, which fathers the protest, are wrothy over this unjust advancing of the rate if protection is required beyond common storage. The resolutions were passed on Monday.

GERMAN PRIZE FOR COOLING BEER

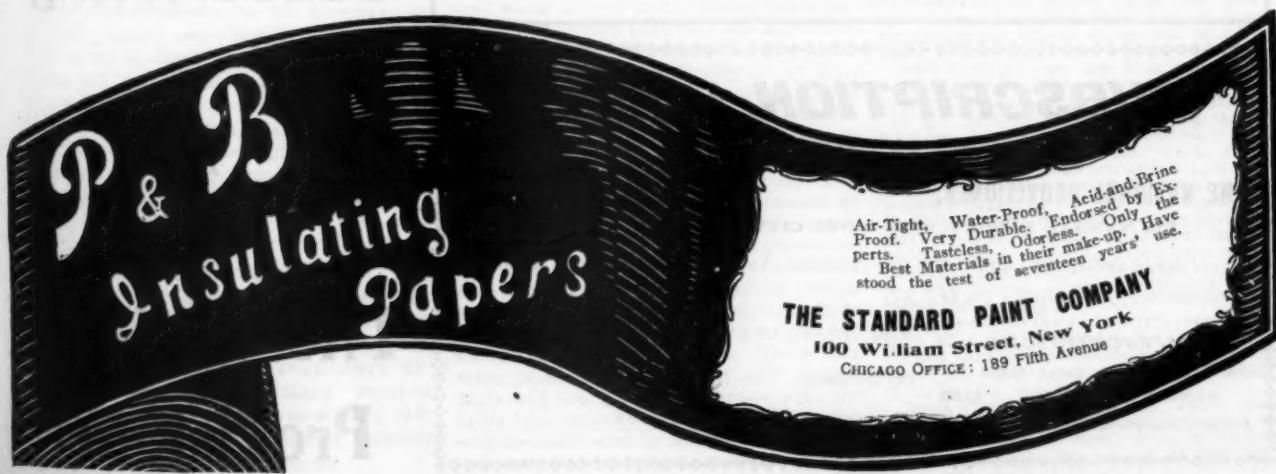
Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, March 21, 1901, informs the State Department that the German Brewers' Association has offered a first prize of \$375 and a second prize of \$125 for the best mixture for cooling beer. The composition must not be injurious to health nor cost more than 6d. (12 cents) for a cooling capacity equal to that of 100 pounds of ice, and must maintain the beer at a temperature of 45 deg. to 47 deg. F.

VILTERS FRENCH ORDER

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Vilter Manufacturing Company is one of the concerns which has international fame. They are now erecting an ice and refrigerating plant at Rouen, France. They have recently secured the control of a new invention for cleaning and sterilizing bottles which will revolutionize the old methods employed by large bottlers and are now supplying concerns in Chicago, Los Angeles and other large cities.

A New Live Stock Concern

"The Kerns Commission Company," with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been organized and will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. This new firm will commence business at Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, N. J., May 1, and as the largest commission firms in Louisville and Cincinnati, as well as other prominent live stock men in the country, are interested, it is quite probable they will do a very large business.



FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

Consumers Ice Co., Charleston, S. C., 85-ton refrigerating plant complete, together with 30-ton ice-making plant.

J. H. Belz & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 25-ton refrigerating plant, with direct expansion piping complete for packing house.

Rockdale Ice Factory, Rockdale, Texas, 10-ton ice-making plant.

Athens State Hospital, Athens, Ohio, 18-ton refrigerating plant with small ice-making plant complete.

Illinois Brewing and Malting Co., Chicago, 50-ton refrigerating plant with direct expansion, at temperator system, Baudelot cooler, a complete plant for new brewery.

Standard Brewery, Chicago, 5-ton ice-making plant.

Van Alstyne Ice Factory, Van Alstyne, Texas, 15-ton ice-making plant.

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, 20 sections ammonia condenser complete.

J. Wildridge & Sinclair, Sidney, Australia, 6 sections ammonia condenser.

Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, ammonia condensers for Los Angeles plant.

Consumers Ice Co., Nashville, Tenn., 10 sections ammonia condenser.

T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, direct expansion pipe, valves and fittings.

Rebsamen & Almeroth, Chicago, for the Calumet Brewing Co., South Chicago, direct expansion pipe, valves and ammonia fittings.

COLD STORAGE AND THE NAVY

The subject of cold storage was raised in the House of Commons, of the British Parliament, while the Navy Estimates were under discussion by Mr. Kearley, M. P., who contended that cold storage depots ought to be established in various parts of the world in order that more fresh food could be served out in the Navy. Mr. Kearley's remarks served the useful if humble purpose of a peg on which was

hung an official statement. Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the Admiralty had dealt with the question of cold storage, and cold stores were being erected at Malta and Gibraltar. A cold storage ship had also been in attendance on the China squadron, with great advantage. A most favorable report had been received on the condition of the meat which had been distributed from that ship, and the experiment was one that the Admiralty would like to encourage. It would be very interesting to know precisely what the report referred to contained, but as such information is connected with the internal organization of fortified places we cannot, for obvious reasons, publish any details.—British "Cold Storage."

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PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

672,944.—COMPUTING SCALE. Henry F. Kinser, Athens, Tenn., assignor of one-half McGregor & McCord Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed Sept. 6, 1900. Serial No. 29,223.

672,994.—APPARATUS FOR PRESERVING FOODS. L. Wacker, Munich, Germany. Filed Dec. 31, 1897. Serial No. 664,893.

673,030.—BARREL ROLLER. Andrew S. Rowe, Livermore, Ky. Filed Aug. 30, 1900. Serial No. 28,541.

673,069.—METHOD OF TREATING VEGETABLE MATTERS. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., assignor of one-half to the Marsden Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 21, 1898. Serial No. 671,177.

673,082.—TREATMENT OF HIDES OR SKINS. John F. Jones, Wandsworth & E. S. Klegg, South Kensington, England. Filed Dec. 5, 1900. Serial No. 38,732.

673,095.—PRICE COMPUTING BALANCE TRIP SCALE. Eugene Thorne, Henderson, N. C. Filed Sept. 22, 1900. Serial No. 30,844.

673,096.—PRICE COMPUTING SCALE BEAM. E. Thorne, Henderson, N. C. Filed Oct. 13, 1900. Serial No. 32,957.

673,125.—APPARATUS FOR TREATING SKINS. John F. Jones, Wandsworth & E. S. Clegg, South Kensington, England. Filed May 8, 1899. Serial No. 716,135.

673,167.—METHOD OF MAKING FERTILIZER. Robert K. Griffin, Wheeling, W. Va. Original application filed Dec. 8, 1898. Serial No. 698,632. Divided and this application filed Feb. 5, 1900. Renewed April 3, 1901. Serial No. 52,226.

673,213.—COMPUTING SCALE. Joseph A. Menard, Phoenix, Ariz. Filed May 25, 1900. Serial No. 17,997.

673,268.—IMPLEMENT FOR WASHING OUT INTERNAL BRUISES IN HAMS. William H. Huntington, Boston, Mass. Filed Feb. 20, 1901. Serial No. 48,175.

673,279.—COMPUTING SCALE. Samuel R. Munson, New Britain, Conn., assignor to the Landers, Frary & Clarke Co., same place. Filed Oct. 6, 1900. Serial No. 32,271.

673,283.—GIN SAW, SIDE FILER AND GAGER. Turner H. Nance, Talledaga, Ala. Filed Oct. 31, 1900. Serial No. 35,060.

673,314.—CATTLE MARKER. Abner F. Callison & William S. Bing, Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed May 12, 1900. Serial No. 16,473.

TRADE-MARKS.

36,341.—SOAP. J. G. Haas Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Sept. 25, 1900. Essential feature: The word "Ulika," used since August 1, 1900.

BIG GAME SEIZURE

Acting under the Lacy game law, State Game Commissioner H. W. Loveday, of Illinois, seized over 22,000 quail, grouse and ducks in Chicago recently. Forty-eight suits will be brought against the shippers for violation of the Federal law, and these will be directed from Washington. The shippers will fight the suits and seizures and one has already brought suit against the commissioner for \$1,200 damages.

DAMAGE BY DROUGHT

More than 50,000,000 sheep have died in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, from the protracted drought which has held sway there for more than two years. Many ranches which carried 250,000 sheep now carry only 5,000, and whole towns have been deserted because of the absence of water.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

REACTIONS TO STRONGER PRICES—
SMALLER GAINS IN STOCKS
THAN EXPECTED

The weaker tendency of the products early in the week and for a few days previously has given way to better conditions. It had been supposed that stocks at the West would show a more material accumulation than appeared with the first of the month's exhibit. It had been pointed out that the shipments to Europe within the past three weeks had fallen off materially while in that time that the receipts of hogs were larger and that the production might have gained over distributions materially. But it seems as though the home outlets for all products are in much more vigorous form than apprehended. A glance at the Chicago statement of stocks May 1, shows a gain of only 2,900 tcs. contract lard for the month, of about 5,500 bbls. New York, and of hardly 600,000 pounds short ribs. Here are the figures: Stock of new mess pork, 62,000 bbls. (previous month 56,568 bbls.); old mess and other pork, 35,000 bbls. (previous month 34,300 bbls.); prime steam lard 33,000 tcs. (previous month 30,159 tcs.); other lard 8,000 tcs. (previous month 6,236 tcs.); short ribs, 15,000,000 pounds (previous month 14,413,328 pounds); sweet pickled hams, 39,000,000 pounds (previous month, 40,106,276 pounds). Moreover, it is understood at this writing, that the world's supplies of lard are of more moderate volume. Thus this latter feature will be shown would seem probable from the underrated diminished shipments to Europe for last month, especially as all reports from the other side imply that consumption is keeping up fairly well.

That another month has gone by without making material additions to holdings of hog products in any direction should form ultimately a much more stimulating feature. It is hard to see why prices, even now, hang around their current basis, beyond the inference that they are kept there temporarily for the purpose of getting in the momentarily larger receipts of hogs upon as favorable basis as possible. Even other contributing influence to the market favors higher prices. Our home demands for everything in the list of food products show remarkable vitality. The country is making money rapidly over investments, as well as enjoying general business prosperity. Prices of food stuffs are less considered than perhaps ever before. A turning of speculation from some specialties which seem now to have about reached their limit of high values, would visibly quicken all commercial commodities. There are many people in the western and eastern grain and hog products interests with the belief that the abundance of money in the country must soon be diverted from channels which have been strained in specula-

tion, to products upon a more reasonable basis.

The fact that foreign demands for hog products latterly have been abated in volume means only that the foreigners can be brought into buying freely by a steady strong course of the market, and that their interest lulled temporarily in the tame temper a few days since.

The corn position should further help materially the hog products situation. It is now clear that a good grip of May corn is had by substantial interests and that the shorts in it can be worked at the pleasure of the principal operators. Moreover, there is a long period ahead for successful manipulation of the corn deal, and if it is easy as has been shown to squeeze the May deal, the later months could be handled even more effectively, so far as anything could come from a statistical situation to check it. Of course, it is taken into consideration that more corn may show itself at marketable points if the price gets all right for the farmers, since there may be more of it left over from the large crop than apprehended, while it is recognized that even now more of it is grading up to contract delivery than previously for a little while.

In hog products there has been a good deal of shifting of contracts this week from May to July, and September. The confidence in the prosperity is shown in the later month within ten points of the current option. It looks as well as though speculation was broadening a little in the later deliveries.

The supplies of hogs are likely to let up a little in volume from this along until the farmers generally are well over their urgent farm work. We are looking for liberal and perhaps exceptional supplies of hogs in June and July, but even with this probability there is no prospect of getting supplies of the products ahead of demands in volume to be a material factor.

The business in the compounds which enter into competition with pure lard, while not remarkably brisk, is of steady, fair proportions, and as these products continue unusually cheap, with pure lard, they are likely to hold in full volume the interest of buyers.

In New York, there has been only moderate buying interest from the continent in refined lard; the English shippers are taking a few lots of steam lard. The shippers and refiners are buying up the city lard close to its productions. In pork a somewhat increased business from exporters at firmer prices. The city cutters have little reward for bellies, but find a prompt sale for shoulders.

The world's visible supply of lard decreased for the month 19,605 tcs., and is 150,107 tcs., including 40,000 tcs. in Europe and 48,000 tcs. afloat, as against 169,712 tcs. April 1, and 267,916 tcs. April 1, 1900.

New York stocks: 5,541 bbls. old and new pork (5,026 bbls. last month, 3,458 bbls. last year); 7,873 tcs. prime lard, 157 tcs. off grade, 721 tcs. stearine; total, 8,251 tcs. against 8,573 tcs. April 15, and 13,220 tcs. May 1, 1900.

In New York, sales for week, to this writing, 710 tcs. Western steam lard, 8.40@8.45 (compound lard, 6%@6%) 550 bbls. mess pork \$15.00@\$16.00, 275 bbls. city family pork \$16.00@\$16.50, 350 bbls. short clear pork \$16.00@\$17.75; 2,500 pickled shoulders, 7%; 4,600 pickled hams, 10@10½; 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av. 9@9½, 24,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. av. 8¾, 225 tcs. Western skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. av. 9%.

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 3,790 bbls. pork; 8,723,092 lbs. lard, 12,030-910 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,871 bbls. pork, 17,191,616 lbs. lard, 14,614,581 lbs. meats.

Beef: City tierced, extra India mess, scarce and strong; \$15 asked; barrelled lots moderately active; firm; mess, \$8.00@\$8.50; family, \$10.75@\$11.00; packet, \$9.75@\$10.00.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The market is developing a gradual strength which bids fair to reach appreciable proportions before long. Inquiry is stimulated all along the line, a fact from which buyers have derived considerable encouragement. The cattle arrivals are very large, which condition does not seem to exert any unfavorable influence over prices. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are getting stronger with the advance of each day. They are firmly held at 10% and in some cases at 11. There have been substantial sales at the first named price.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up are now rather an indifferent factor. They have moved in moderate volume at 10%, which price is fairly firmly held.

COLORADO STEERS are well cleared up. Substantial sales have been effected at 10%, with asking prices fractionally higher.

1 TEXAS STEERS are firmly sustained at 12. This refers to heavy weights.

1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and over, are rather an indifferent factor at 9%. Sales have been of small volume and scattering nature.

BRANDED COWS.—There are but few here and these offer at 9%. Despite the scarcity they are a rather neglected factor.

NATIVE BULLS are now nominally held at 9½.

COUNTRY HIDES received substantial sales, have had a clearance effect on the market. There are orders on hand for buffs and contemporary shacks, hides to satisfy which are lacking. Dealers in buffs are very stiff in their views and it is doubtful if much under the even money would appeal to them.

1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brand and grubs, are firmly held at 8. They are in good request.

1 EXTREMES, 25 to 50 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are well established at 8. They are in fair request.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth about 8 flat, though they range in price according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have been a fairly active factor and are now held at 8½.

NATIVE BULLS are a fairly strong factor at 7½@8.

1 CALFSKINS are being held at 11½@11½, according to quality.

1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are still of rather inferior quality, being of the long haired winter variety. They are in advancing tendency, especially in choice veal skins.

DEACONS are in good request and range from 60 to 80.

SKUNKS.—Range from 27½ to 30.

HORSE HIDES.—Offer at 3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country take off are in good request. Prices are naturally well sustained. We quote:

PACKER PELTS 1.07½-1.20
COUNTRY SHEARLINGS 85-1.00
PACKER SHEARLINGS 35-40
PACKER LAMBS 70-90

BOSTON

The local hide situation is gaining tone with prices in advancing tendency. Taners continue to hold off in cases where they are not compelled by their necessities to buy. Ohio's range from 7 to 8 for the

two selections. New Englands are an unimportant factor both in supply and demand. Native calfskins are well cleaned up and continue in fairly active request.

PHILADELPHIA

The market is much more firmly sustained than it has been and dealers have been actively employed in making shipments. The market is depleted on certain varieties. The appended schedule of prices is firmly sustained. We quote:

City steers	9 - 9½
City cows	8 - 8½
Country steers	8½-9
Country cows	7½-7¾
Bulls	7½-8

CALFSKINS. Prices sustained despite liberal receipts.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—The limited supplies combined with an active demand have naturally exerted a strengthening influence. The situation is much healthier and prices are in advancing tendency.

1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 10%@11.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10½-10%.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 9½-10.

CITY COWS, 9.

NATIVE BULLS, 8%.

KANSAS CITY

HIDES.—The past week closed with sales over 30,000 in this city, some 23,000 by one packer. There is no doubt but such a clearance produced a firmer feeling. This week has already opened with quite a selling of heavy and light native cows in outside markets, which gives the packers a more firm faith in the outlook of their winter stock of cows at about present asking prices. The very light slaughter of branded cows has enabled the packers to dispose of quite an amount of their offerings of this grade. Heavy native cows are no longer burdensome, as the slaughter of such is practically over, and as in a few weeks we will enter into the season where light native cows will not be very plentiful, it would look as if with a little patience the packers would dispose of their old stocks without touching bottom prices at which they would have sold six weeks ago. The branded situation is decidedly firm. The slaughter of Texas and the most desirable class of Colorados is about at a minimum. The native steer situation has a more promising outlook, and with the diminution of such slaughter in the coming months there is no doubt but the packers can dispose of all their holdings at very fair valuations indeed. Most decidedly the whole outlook seems good for a steady trade, with good prospects for the future.

SHEEPSKINS are still in good demand. Wool, lambskins and shearlings are taken as quickly as offered. The situation from a seller's standpoint of view is decidedly a very encouraging one for the packers.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation has improved materially during the past week, improved offerings and substantial sales having both contributed to this end. The packers have derived much encouragement from the present state of things and advancing price is the general talk. It looks now as though April hides would command a fairly long price. The country market has been rather featureless, because of inadequate supply. Despite the inferior quality of buff offerings they are gaining strength with the advance of every day. The

Boston market follows the general trend and is gaining considerable strength. Buff offerings are light and the tendency of taners to buy is still lighter. Prices are very strong. Ohio's have been a fairly active factor at 7@8 for the two selections. Extremes are in no particular request. Even Philadelphia has emerged from its lethargy and shipments of considerable volume are being expected. Stocks of raw material generally are depleted. The New York City slaughter market is active and well sold up.

HIDELETS

J. Stevens Illman, the well-known New York tanner, was married early this week to Miss Barclay, of Short Hills, N. J.

The British steamer Mola, recently wrecked off the Jersey coast, carried \$100,000 worth of dry hides for the United States Leather Co.

The United States Patent Leather and Japanning Co., with head office in Jersey City, is the title of a new corporation.

The Roulette Leather Co., Roulette, Pa., expect to commence work by May 15 on a new tannery at Portville, Pa., to have a daily capacity of 1,600 sides, producing such leathers as oil grains, satin, dongola and kangaroo sides besides a line of flexible, crisper, shoe and sole splits.

Howes Satisfactory Milling Machines

The S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., has recently received orders for complete wheat washing and drying systems from three of the largest mills in Minnesota. The mills had already used the Howes systems and the recent orders are the result of the highly satisfactory results obtained.

In the near future the Howes company will offer to users of milling machinery a fine scourer, which will be thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. It works on an entirely new principle and is now in use in a number of mills where it is undergoing a thorough test. When the results are known a detailed description will be given.

Homestead Valves in the West

C. B. Ault, 9 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., is Western agent for the Homestead line of valves. These include various patterns in straightway, three-way and four-way. They have given every satisfaction, being so constructed as to give the best service in the shortest time. They are provided with internal locking and releasing cams which are operated automatically on turning the handle. Western valve users should remember the location of this agency.

TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the N. Y. Prod. Exchange,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—Rather strong reports came from the West early in the week; they were to the effect that about 3,000 tcs. had been bought in Boston and Philadelphia, to go West, and that 5%@5% had been paid for nice tierced, at our neighboring markets, more particularly at Boston; also that 3 tanks had been sold delivered in Chicago from our Eastern market at 5%, and that some speculative holdings at the West had been picked up. All we could trace of the latter, however, was a resale of 750 tcs. city renderers in Chicago at 5; although some other moderate quantities were probably taken up afterwards at 5%. Prime packers in Chicago sold at 5%. Just what the buying implied is not quite clear, although it was possibly with expectations soon of a better lard market. Unquestionably, if lard should go higher, and a near advance for the hog fat is confidently expected by traders, tallow would be benefited. There seems no better favorable prospect for it. The foreign markets are certainly against paying near current prices. There is no interest from the continent, while these continent markets are doing less than usual, even upon English sources of distribution. The make of tallow upon the continent is larger this year than last season. The English public sales are perhaps a little more spirited. The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, but there were three-quarters sold out of 1,750 casks offered, therefore, there is no English demand here. The Western soap makers were said to have bought a little more tallow a few days since. But it seems singular that the soap buyers should show material concern at any point over tallow just now, as the soap trade of the country is not at all brisk, while there is still close figuring by buyers over the prices of the manufactured goods, particularly with the position of the lard market. New York is certainly very dull all around, although naturally held a little firmer by reason of the special demand at the West. At the close of the previous week there were 500 tcs. city sold in New York for the West at 5%, and 100 hds. city, also for the West, at

4%, besides 100 hds. city, to a local buyer at 4%, since which time 4% has ruled as the best bid basis, while the melters talk up to 5. A lot of 200 tcs. city sold here at 5% bid, and 5% asked. Country-made is coming in very moderately and does not accumulate materially; sales of 275,000 pounds in lots at 4%@5%, as to quality. City edible is nominally 6.

On Wednesday, in New York, it was learned that 500 hds. city would be shipped to England and that this would take up the surplus of a large melters' make for this month.

On Thursday in New York there was a quiet market with 4% bid for city in hds. and 5 asked. Contract deliveries to the home trade of about 200 hds. city will probably go in at 4%, basis of last sale.

OLEO STEARINE.—The position waits upon the lard market, many of the pressers think that lard will soon be higher, and that its late weakness is temporary. Therefore they name prices above a selling basis. Bids do not now exceed 8%, at which about 120,000 lbs. were secured, but up to 9% is asked. A coming about of strength to lard would materially increase the business in compounds, and quicken demands for the stearine. Supplies in pressers' hands are very moderate, with most of them sold ahead for some time. The West is making accumulations, but refrains from pressing pending developments; about 9% is asked.

LARD STEARINE.—A choice lot could hardly be brought under 9%, but for the or-

inary prime grade it would probably be difficult to get over 9.

GREASE.—The improved tone of the tallow market helps grease a little, in that prices are a little more regular. Our export demands are slow, notwithstanding low freights. Sales of 125,000 lbs. white, at 4%@5%, chiefly 5%, outside, 75,000 lbs. yellow, 4%. "A" white quoted 5%@5%. "B" white, 4%@5%; yellow, 4%@4%; bone, 4%@4%; (fancy higher) house, 4%@4%.

Later.—Now quoted at 68-70; sales at 69.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very little moving out, but with the cost of grease prices are held fairly firm. Sales of 60,000 lbs. white 5% and 40,000 lbs. yellow 4%.

LARD OIL.—The lower lard market lately, or at least its fluctuations, unsettled prices of the oil, while it cuts down demand. Trading is now very slack. Prices are about 67@68.

CORN OIL.—The strong position of linseed oil in Europe (Liverpool to-day 29s 6d), holds corn oil to a higher basis, for which prices are now 5.25 asked for car lots, and 5.50 for jobbing quantities, 5.00 bid.

CHICAGO SALES.

Chicago is disposing of over 50,000 cattle per week with perfect satisfaction to shippers. Arrivals have averaged about 55,000 per week for the past month and values during that period have shown strength and firmness. Since the first of January Chicago's receipts of cattle have averaged about 52,000 head per week. Chicago is certainly a great market for live stock.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following are exports from New York to Europe for week ending April 27, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steam- ers. Des- ti- na- tion.	Oil- Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. and Bbls.	Beef- Pork.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	Lard- Tcs. and Pkgs.
Tauric, Liverpool	1,650	1,738	300					305
Oceanic, Liverpool		172	1,532					2 601
Umbria, Liverpool	3,362							500
St. Louis, Southampton		1,922	412					500
Brooklyn City, Bristol	750	241						2,500
Stag, Hull		1,156		5	50		25	8,344
Corby Castle, Manchester							10	2,875
Anchoria, Glasgow		901		148	17		375	325
Phoenixia, Hamburg		31	271			11	300	814
Barbarossa, Bremen						225	50	5 1,205
Kaisersl. Maria Theresa, do.			195					
Lahn, Bremen		25				140		200 575
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	3,000	140				101	10	190 450
Cape Corrientes, Antwerp		125						250 300
Kensington, Antwerp	7,156	101						150 400
Samara, Dunkirk	3,292							200
Chateau Laflite, Bordeaux		10						50 200
Kentucky, Baltic							100	
Archimede, Mediterranean						7		75
Pawnee, Mediterranean								60
Total	14,198	5,253	7,043	2,710	153	551	235	2,062 19,724
Last week	19,524	7,952	9,870	1,502	616	950	443	4,782 37,528
Same time in 1900		11,642	18,520	13,284	118	388	1,082	30 2,579 96,360

Last year, 450 hds. tallow. Tauric to Liverpool, 250 bbls. tallow. Cheese receipts from May 1, 1900, to April 26, 1901, 1,396,387 boxes. Cheese receipts same period last year, 1,257,325 boxes. Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1900, to April 26, 1901, 845,318 boxes. Total of actual shipments, same time last year, 384,301 boxes.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET,

NEW YORK

TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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BORAX

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SAL SODA

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

LOWER PRICES, DULL DEMANDS AND SOME PRESSURE TO SELL

The New York market has gone off this week about 2 per gallon on such moderate quantities as have been on offer. In other words, prime yellow, to this writing, for May delivery, has touched 35 asked. An irregular, easy position is probable for a time. The easier figures were essentially at the seaboard markets. No important change has occurred in prices at any of the mill sections. The dragging lard market early in the week accounted for the slackness in the cotton oil market, together with the fear of large deliveries on May contracts. The position was such that if any effort was made to sell on the indifference of buyers' prices had to come down materially. The lower lard market was brought about through increased supplies of hogs. The belief is that shortly after the beginning of the month a reaction will come about in lard, and that ultimately the hog fat will be materially higher. Indeed at this writing the lard product is becoming firmer in price; cotton oil, however, is not as yet benefitted in price. There were some sellers of large lots of cotton oil at the easier prices that have existed. Rather

those people who have most of the oil for their large consumptive needs chiefly, were inclined to grip it steadily, but felt as well disposed to hold off over further buying, in order to allow the market to settle as much as possible. The hope was probably that the deliveries of contract oil would bring about further concessions in prices. The deliveries of this May contract oil on the first of the month, were from 7,000 to 8,000 bbls., active oil; the market then sagged very little from it, because upon the day it came out the influence was counteracted by a better lard market; however, it afterward eased off. The supposition of some of the traders was that most of the delivered oil went into the hands of the largest traders, but it looks as though the idea was on the wrong track, and that there is a possibility of a fair portion of it being offered for resale unless there are some stimulating influences; in that event lower prices would come about. We look upon the cotton oil position in this way: that it ultimately is likely to do better, that for a while it may suffer further depression, but that a stronger movement in it must wait for higher lard and a straightening out of some other developing features. The distribution of the compounds using cotton oil has been modified lately and a resumption of activity in them must be awaited for freer home demands for cotton oil. Not many full lots of the oil can be gathered from mill sources, outside of one or two holdings. Where the mills have oil to sell, they have not abated strong views for it. We have considered that cotton oil will rest largely for its strength upon home consumption, and that it will at length be sensibly quickened. Any export demands likely to come along will add in a near or remote future to the sensitive position. This export inquiry is likely to develop at some near future period, however quiet the foreign markets at present. The foreigners are rarely interested, except under buoyant conditions of a market. Just now

they would have some features favorable to starting up their interest in the event of a changed condition of the oil market, though at first home influences. For instance, linseed oil keeps to a high basis abroad, and the soap people there are beginning to feel their way over off grades of cotton oil. Moreover, while these foreign markets have been for a couple of months using freely substitutes for cotton oil, they are now getting less of them, while their stocks of cotton oil are moderate.

The Western manufacturers have picked up a few lots of crude at the mills this week. There has been some buying otherwise, where there was no disposition to clean out holdings for the season. There is very little prime crude now to be had, and there is much less off-grade on offer than had been counted upon, as the leftover seed, as is well understood, was less than usual.

New Orleans has been as dull as New York, but there are signs at this writing of a near recovery of vitality. A little more demand would soon change the complexion of the situation.

The sales in New York to this writing for the week have been 750 bbls. prime yellow, June, 35.500 bbls. do. 34½; 300 bbls. do. 34½; 650 bbls. do. 34; 600 bbls. do. May, 34½; 400 bbls. do. 34; 150 bbls. do. 33½; 1,700 bbls. do. at 33; now offered at 33; 750 bbls. July, 35@35½; 300 bbls. good off yellow, May, 32½; white oil 38, winter yellow 40. At the mills sales of 11 tanks crude, South, East, 28@28½.

Later.—Some 4,000 to 5,000 bbls. of the oil delivered in New York on May contracts out of 7,000 to 8,000 bbls. has been resold at 33 to 33½ and 32½, chiefly at 33 to the leading holders, besides 1,800 bbls. to exporters; this closer control of the supplies will ultimately have an effect upon the market, particularly as the pressure is now off the market, while the large buyers had been waiting for these May deliveries. Tone of market now much stronger, with some export demand and other buying, although perhaps about 2,500 bbls. more will come out on May contracts. Sales of 6,500 bbls. prime yellow, July delivery, at 34½ c. c. 35c; 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May delivery, at 33½, and 500 bbls. prime 34½.

J. J. CAFFREY, Pres.
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co.

CHAS. P. FINK,
Sec. & Treas.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.

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"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow
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REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Fliners'" Oil,

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Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

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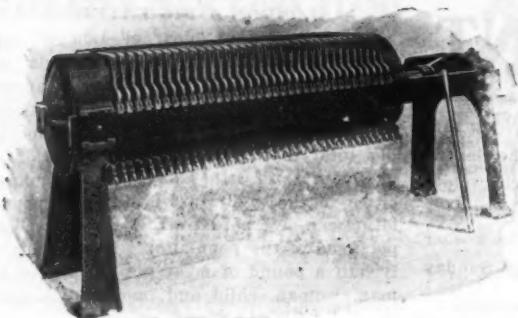
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For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St.,

New York City.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES

Proctor & Gamble have sued the Navarro Cotton Oil Co. on a claim for \$704.31.

A new oil mill is to be built at Edenton, N. C., says the Raleigh Post.

The Daingerfield Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Daingerfield, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been organized by W. T. Connor, Jr., L. Thigpen, J. Bradfield and others.

The oil mill of W. B. Jones, at Frost, Tex., has been burned.

The Whitmire Oil & Fertilizer Co., Whitmire, S. C., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by Wm. Coleman, R. R. Jeter, J. P. Fant and others.

TEXAS CRUSHERS CONVENTION

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of this association called to select the place and date for holding our next seventh annual meeting, it was decided to hold the meeting in Dallas on the 5th, 6th and 7th of June (as published in The National Provisioner, of April 20).

This to our industry will be one of the most important meetings we have ever held in the consideration of some proposed changes in our rules governing transactions in our products, and the question of the establishment of a cottonseed oil exchange in Dallas.

These two very important matters should be carefully considered by every cottonseed crusher in Texas and the terri-

Cotton Seed Oil Machinery

THE LATEST AND
MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the
Columbus Machinery Co., Columbus, Miss.

WRITE FOR PRICES

tories in convention assembled, so that whatever changes are made may be fair and just to both buyer and seller, for the consummation of this we earnestly request you to accept this invitation to be present and lend us your valuable aid to decide what is the best for all interested.

We have arranged with railroads for reduced round trip rates on "convention basis," and will perfect other arrangements for your accommodation and pleasure during your stay. Very truly yours,

MARION SANSON, President.
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

P.S.—Quite a number of the members have suggested after adjournment an excursion to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; would be pleased to have an expression from you in regard to this so we can make necessary arrangements for the accommodation of those who will make the trip.

GIBSON.

Will Read a Paper

Mr. H. P. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., has also been asked to read a paper at the convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Convention in New Orleans. He

is a well-posted man, and I hope his paper will prove to be interesting.

Oleo Margerine Cases Discontinued

Justice Barnard, at Washington, sitting in Criminal Court No. 1, on motion of Thomas H. Anderson, United States District Attorney, directed nolle prosses to be entered in a large number of indictments recorded about two years ago against local business men for alleged illegal sales of oleomargarine.

HINTS TO EXPORTERS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, March 16, 1901, states that the commercial attache to the German consulate-general at Buenos Ayres reports that barbed wire for fences of the "estancias" and iron sheeting for roofs and walls of houses are largely imported into the Argentine Republic; the latter, suitably packed in wooden frames, often comprising the main portion of a vessel's cargo. Other articles mentioned by the attache as finding good sales in the Argentine are remedies against the prevalent sheep itch (sarna), stoves, and preserved food.



THE UNION OIL CO.
UNION BUTTER
OIL
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls,

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



RETAIL DEPARTMENT

A RETAIL VIEW OF HOGS AND PORK

Retail butchers are constantly wondering why fresh and cured hog products keep rising in price before their eyes. The natural disposition is to kick at the packer. The packer has his kick against the drovers and hog raisers who are putting stock on to him at a high price. The hog-raiser in turn lambastes the corn farmer for raising corn price ante to 48c. per bushel on him. We give last week's hog prices at Chicago to show how the live hog touches the big packers:

Armour's hogs cost about \$5.90, against \$5.95 Friday and \$5.95 a week ago.

The North shipping hogs, averaging 261 lbs., cost \$5.95, against \$6.00 Friday.

The Hammond butchers cost \$5.93, against \$5.95 Friday and \$6.01 a week ago.

The Continental mixed hogs, averaging 230 lbs., cost \$5.94, against \$5.93 1-2 a week ago.

The Morris heavy weights, averaging 265 lbs., cost \$5.93, against \$5.96 Tuesday and \$6.03 a week ago.

Swift's drove, averaging 247 lbs., cost \$5.91, against \$5.92 Friday and \$5.97 a week ago.

The Anglo light hogs cost \$5.83, against \$5.85 Friday and \$5.82 1-2 a week ago. The heavy cost \$5.95, against \$5.98 Friday and \$6 a week ago.

The Boyd & Lunham light hogs cost \$5.82 1-2, against \$5.82 1-2 Friday. The heavy cost \$5.93, against \$5.98 Friday.

Any butcher who knows his business can cut those hogs up with his pen and figure either the fresh pork or the cured stuff into his shop at cost. It will fetch prices high.

We say this to draw to the retailer's mind the business fact that when he has to pay high he must sell high. We'd like to see live hogs selling lower, but they are not lower, so the handlers of pork and pork products must keep his eye on the market and be sure that he does not cut his selling price below the profit margin. There is a great demand for hog products. That helps hold the market up for live stock.

WHO MAY OPEN SHOPS

Who is the statutory Jew under the act? What is unlawful delivery under the statute? What is the status of the abattoir or the wholesale slaughter house under the new law?

The above questions about suggest all of the important points which the operation of the New York State Sunday closing of butcher shops will raise. Those who do not care to hunt trouble will close. Those who may feel that a contest will be profitable will take the chances of a fight.

If a man runs a kosher counter on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday and closes it on Saturday, but still runs that Gentile counter with the Gentile force on Saturday, can this butcher close the Gentile half of his shop on Sunday (freeing its help) and reopen the kosher counter (with its rested help) on Sunday under the law?

How about the Chinese butchers whose Sabbath is Tuesday? There are others

All of the talk and representation at Albany was by and on behalf of the retail butcher shops and their help. The abattoir and the wholesaler were not even referred to. Does the law effect these equally? If not, why cannot the wholesaler make Sunday deliveries from his cooler by wagon? Also, how is the kosher market to get his Sunday meat from Friday's killing? The Jewish law may have a say. There are other troubles. Delivery may mean delivery over the counter and not by wagon.

We do not say that the kosher market should not open, but we do say that this new law is full of annoyance.

But the Adler Amendment had not been signed at this writing.

JUST THINK WHAT'S IN YOU

Don't get "fighting mad" and spit your butter out and tramp on it. Also don't get mad and stop eating butter. These scientists are cranks. They make a whole army out of a few atoms—if the glass is big enough. But here is what butter professor says in answer to the simple question—"Why is butter salted?"

"We must first realize that the bacterial population of a modern sized part of butter may be reckoned by millions; that a tiny lump only large enough to go into a thimble has been known to be tainted by nearly 48,000,000; that, in fact, in consuming a slice of bread and butter you may unconsciously be assimilating individual lives exceeding in number those of the whole of Europe!"

The figures he obtained are appalling. Milk described and supplied as the purest procurable was found to contain a minimum of over 10,000,000 and a maximum of no less than 83,000,000 of bacteria in from twenty to twenty-five drops, while in other samples a minimum of 2,400,000 and a maximum of 114,500,000 were found.

WANTED TO SELL HAM

The butchers in the Magazine market at Baltimore, Md., are protesting to the City Council against any city ordinance which prohibits the sale of cooked ham in the market. They ask for a repeal of all city laws which prohibit the sale of cooked ham in the public markets.

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER, AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

LONDON A BIG EATER

The villagers of "dear ol' Lon'on" eat some. They ate 817,202,000 pounds in weight of meat last year. That is about two and a quarter times as much as they ate about thirty years ago. Of the above big total they imported more than 594,034,000 lbs. of it. There are not many cities in the civilized world whose population can be credited with 150 lbs. of meat per head of the population. That is nearly half a pound of meat per day for each man, woman, child and baby in London.

MAKING TESTS OF MEATS

In consequence of a discussion which has arisen regarding the comparative nutritive merits of fresh meats and "frozen" meat in England, a series of careful experiments is to be carried out under the auspices and at the cost of people interested in the frozen meat trade. Samples of both English and frozen meat are to be cooked and placed before umpires, who will proceed to adjudicate upon them in the usual way, by test of eating. Chemical analysis of "defrosted" meat has revealed no loss in nourishing power, even after a prolonged sojourn in the cold room. It will be a long time, however, before the most convincing experiments will succeed in removing the deep-seated preference for home meat" which prevails in all classes of society.

THE IMPORTANT PACKING BOX

The marketman who looks at the innocent looking boxes in which his pork loins, sausages and other meat delicacies are packed probably never thought of what a vast industry the manufacture of packing boxes and cases is. There are about 12,000,000 packing boxes made in Baltimore, Md., alone per year. Baltimore is a big center, but it is only one of the big centers making packing boxes. These and the millions of dry goods boxes made are worked up from the rough planks as they come from the saw mill. When it is remembered that every store, cellar, warehouse and packing house, as well as many sidewalks are full of wooden boxes, the annual production of packing cases can be better imagined than figured.

The Price Cutting was Again On

Retail anti-price-cutting agreement among the retailers at Sioux City, Iowa, has burst, and the old rate-cutting war has started in with more vigor than ever.

The Dold "B'y Cott" Off

The boycott against the Dold products at Buffalo by the Meat Cutters' Union has been broken so far as Olean, N. Y., is concerned. The union cards have been collected and returned to the union. The only "union" shop at Olean closed up when the meeting of the butchers closed the boycott, which had about executed itself.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** H. H. Tyson, the marketman at the southeast corner of Forty-fourth street, and another interested party contradict each other as to whether the plot on which Tyson's market sits is sold or not.

** Despondency from cigarette smoking drove Chris. Bledenbader, a thirty-two-year-old butcher, to suicide. He lived at 428 West Forty-fifth street, and died Saturday.

** Dan Schneider, the popular superintendent of the stables of the United Dressed Beef Company, left Thursday of last week for a trip to Europe on the Lloyd liner, "Barbarosa." He goes to see his devoted mother, whom he has not seen for twenty years. The boys gave Superintendent Schneider a good send off, and they will give him a grand welcome on his return some weeks from now. The United Dressed Beef Company gives him leave on full pay. He's much liked.

** The friends of J. B. Hance, of the big poultry firm of Hance Bros., at West Washington market, were glad to see back at business again this week after his recent sickness.

** Walter Wheeler had a sort of pleasantly satisfied smile on his face this week. The coming and going of stuff at the T. H. Wheeler premises was the evident cause.

** Otto Stahl Company, of New York City, to deal in provisions; capital, \$70,000. Directors: R. S. Herbert, Adam Alheidt and Robert Lyon, New York City.

** A lot of "bob" calves were suspected of having arrived in New York City last week. The alert State "bob" inspectors were after them. Nearly 100 carcasses were seized the week before.

** M. S. Loeb, the butcher at 421 East Fiftieth street, evidently had forgotten the city ordinance which prohibits the driving of cows through the streets without a permit, so two of his cow drivers were "pulled" for violating the city law. That was on Friday of last week. The livery stable got \$4 for housing the stock pending a trial at the Essex Market police court.

** Frank Miller, of 137 East Seventy-seventh street, says he's a butcher. He was held in \$2,000 bail for examination last Sunday charged with robbing a house. He used a revolver before being caught.

** The Brooklyn marketmen are getting a Spring hustle on themselves. Trade is dull, but Wallabout is always "doin' suthen."

** Albert N. Brown, the well known provision dealer at 79 Dey street, up to 1855, but since retired from business, died at his home, 146 Madison avenue, Tuesday. He was born on Long Island in 1813, hence was 87 years old. Mrs. Brown was a sister of the late Judge Hilton.

** Abe Levy, son of Aaron Levy, the big Brooklyn small stock abattoir proprietor and carcass butcher, has finally married his pretty sweetheart, Sadie Lewis, who was a waitress at Dennett's. She changed her faith to fit his and then Rabbi Leon Nelson changed her name from Lewis to Levy. Aaron was not at the wedding. The couple was married Monday night at the home of the rabbi, 281 Decatur street, Brooklyn. Abe may be disinherited for his timidity.

Adler Amendment not Signed.

Up to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon Gov. Odell had not signed the Adler Amendment to the O'Connell Butcher Shop Sunday Closing bill. More than that, there is strong reason for the belief that the Governor will not sign the Adler amending bill. The statement which became current in the earlier part of the week that Mr. Odell had signed this measure that allowed the orthodox Jews to open for a few hours was an error. As yet the O'Connell bill is the only law upon the Sunday closing of meat shops in the State of New York. Our information is inside and correct. It is verified from Albany and can be accepted as authentic.

YOUNG WEBBER AS AN EXPERT

Besides being able to hold up his end in the big Harlem packinghouse, Richard Webber, Jr., is pretty handy as a get-up and manager of amateur entertainments. Tuesday night he got up and piloted to a successful conclusion an entertainment at Trinity M. E. Church, 118th street, between First and Second avenues, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society, in which the following artists of exceptional accomplishments appeared: Miss A. Margaret Wagner, violinist; Miss Mae Palmer, soprano; Mr. Henry D. Bastow, tenor; Mr. J. Wright Shirlaw, pianist, and others of equal merit.

A silver collection was taken.

There was a big and an enthusiastic audience. "Richie" himself was forced in to do a comic stunt, and he justified the demand which was made upon him.

BUTCHERS' NOTICE
THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CALF SKIN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Your presence is desired at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association, which will be held at Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms, 145 East 58th street, near Third avenue, New York City, on

Thursday, May 16, 1901

at 8 o'clock, p. m., sharp, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, three inspectors to serve at the next election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The annual statement of the Association, together with the report of the Treasurer and Secretary, will be submitted.

In event of your being unable to be present, please sign a proxy and return same to our office on or before the above date of meeting.

Transfer books will close Monday, April 22, 1901, at 6 p. m., and will reopen on the morning of May 17, 1901, at 9 a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. WAGNER, Secretary.

SUNDAY CLOSING WRANGLE

(OUR ALBANY REPORT)

On Monday Governor Odell gave the parties at interest a hearing on the Adler Amendment of the O'Connell Sunday Closing bill which enforced the closing of the butcher shops on Sundays. There was a big roll-up of butchers, assistants and sabbatarians on hand to oppose the signing of the Adler amendment. They came from all over the State. The governor said that the O'Connell bill was passed by a big vote. So was the Adler Amendment. The former bill affected a large part of the population while the latter gave relief to a few of the people. He left the parties present in the dark as to how his pen would work as to veto or no veto. He said that he would take a day or two to think over the matter before he would act one way or the other. He had not yet made up his mind on Wednesday night. The hearing was exhaustive. It was pointed out to Mr. Odell that the Adler amendment would simply result in confusion if it did not go further and practically nullify the original bill. It was like binding a man and then kicking him while he was powerless to resist. Gov. Odell intimated at the hearing that the O'Connell Act did not go into effect until Sept. 1 and that all of the parties at interest might in the meantime hit on some suitable amendment which would fit the middle ground all around. In this suggestion he showed his disposition to favor an amendment of the new law and that the act he has signed did not, in every sense, cover the situation.

The Old East Side Poultry Market Shifted

The old live poultry market opposite Gouverneur Hospital and which has been there for a quarter of a century, moved on Saturday. The noise was too much. The new home of the hens and other chickens is now at 366 to 367 South street.



\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00 in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove
FREEZE-EM is Not the Best Known Preservative for Pork
Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburg Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson Street, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and
Worthless Imitations.

THUGS NO LONGER CAN SCARE MARKETMEN

The blocks between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth streets, which lead from Tenth to Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, are no longer terrors. The toughs who hung around these blocks and menaced the peaceful citizen's life and body, and especially the retail butchers who travelled to the big white abattoir at Eleventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, have been given stage fright. Those blocks now are among the safest in the city. The thugs who frequented those parts have been given "stage fright" by the police. They have changed their quarters and field of operation. This is pleasant news to the trade and to the residents thereabouts.

When Swift & Company took over the big plant of the Eastmans Company, one of the first things which the general manager and his company did was to plan a shifting of the thieves and criminals that had infested the yards and frontage about the abattoir district for years and terrorized the public.

Butchers who had to pass through that district in the early morning hours had a just fear of the district and marketed there in a state of dread. All of this has changed, because that part of the city is one of the best policed and most closely watched of all of the municipal sections.

In addition to the uniformed police the district is constantly scoured by detectives in search of any suspicious character.

Swift & Company made such representations to the police authorities as would ensure a cleansing and cleaning out of this dangerous quarter. For the last six months special squads have worked there. A thief or a thug now, during the night and early morning hours, cannot round a corner without seeing a policeman or an unwelcome sleuth. The result has been a stampede of the tough characters to other parts. Any one who went down Fifty-ninth street, for instance, a year or more ago and who goes down there now from 3 to 6 a. m., at once sees the evidences of this great change.

This old sandbagging district is now one of the safest in New York City. The revolution of it is due to the energy of Swift & Company, and to the willing ear of the determined police department. Butchers who buy meat at the Fifty-ninth street abattoir can congratulate themselves upon the good service rendered them by the big packing company and the police.

When Mr. Noyes succeeds in getting the trolley car running to Twelfth avenue from Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, he will be due some more thanks and will be offered loads of congratulations by his growing list of market customers.

DARED HIM TO TOUCH THE MEAT

The "bob" veal inspectors have been making it lively for some of the butchers at Syracuse. Marketman Dippold is said to have defied "Bob" Inspector Hubert Born to touch his tub of meat on the wagon. The meat officer yanked it out, examined the cut up pieces and reported that it was slimy and too youthful for food. Then the courageous marketman became as gentle and as tender as a "bob"

lamb. A warrant did the rest. The up-State inspectors "have their back up" and are making the pace red hot for those who desire to sell the milk soaked flesh of infant calves to consumers for human food.

The Lamb was a Goat

A Southern butcher won a five-dollar bet the other day when he laid a 2 to 1 odds with a brother knight of the cleaver that he couldn't pick a genuine Canada and a genuine Virginia lamb from a bunch of twenty carcasses before him. The other took the bet and lost. The Canada he picked was an Angora kid.

A Sheep Item from the Corner

A Spokane paper way out in the State of Washington has this to say about the price of mutton and things up there in his livestock corner:

"For mutton sheep we are paying 4 cents a pound on foot for wethers, and at this price these sheep I am shipping net the seller about \$5 a head. Hogs are bringing in this market 5 1-4 cents on foot, which is a high price for this season of the year. Cattle are worth 4 1-2 cents a pound on foot, but Spokane butchers are not in the market for range cattle. Practically all the beef used in Spokane is butchered in Chicago or Omaha, and shipped west in refrigerator cars."

BUCKING THE "HAYSEED ABATTOIR"

The Union mills shut the farmers as slaughterers and meat sellers out of the public markets of Syracuse. The Meat Cutters' unions are reaching out to get the genial "hayseed" slaughterer by the whiskers and yank him and his product under the union label, or no sell. Thereby hangs a tale and a big local meat trade story.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** A. G. Huber has, at 15 West avenue, Lockport, N. Y., one of the neatest and completest markets in the State.

** John C. Chaney's defense in his trial at Terre Haute, Ind., for keeping open his market on Sunday, is that meat markets are a necessity.

** Swift & Company is electrifying Ithaca, N. Y., with the automobile which is now scooting about the country advertising the company's enterprise and business.

** Drs. J. M. Currie and Wilson Huff are the new meat inspectors at Rome, N. Y. So the marketmen are now making those "goo-goo eyes."

** The Jersey City Health Inspectors made "hurry call" visits to the various butcher shops in that municipality a few days ago looking for bob veal. They did not find any "bobs."

** The famous "blacklisting" case at Milwaukee, Wis., called for \$10,000 damages, service has been accepted, and the battle will soon be on in the courts.

** John Pifer lost his meat market at Harvey, N. Dak., last week by fire. Damage done, \$3,500.

** The stand taken by the Sheep and Cattle butchers at Syracuse, N. Y., has been endorsed by the Meat Cutters' Union, No. 50. The fight is on.

How Chinese Make Candles

A correspondent has sent us the following interesting pen picture of how the Mongolian manufactures the picturesque celestial candles we so often see:

"The candles were made in China by the primitive process of dipping. This process has been used in China for 2,000 years. The candle makers sit beside a kettle of melted wax, or grease, while opposite them is a revolving wheel placed horizontally. Cotton is wound around a bamboo stick to serve as the wick, and the sticks thus wrapped are dipped into the kettle of melted wax and then hung on the rim of the wheel. By the time that the wheel is hung full, and the first one dipped is brought around again, the wax has cooled in a thin layer, and the candle is ready to be dipped again. The process is continued until the successive dippings and coolings have made the candle the required size. The sticks that serve as wicks have small crossarms on the end, so that the candles may be hung on the wheel and also hung on bamboo sticks for racks instead of laid on shelves. The customer carries them away on a little bamboo loop, the necessity for this lying in the fact that the wax never quite hardens and the decoration is easily rubbed off. The candles in Chinatown, San Francisco, are used in religious services, and the price of some of them runs as high as \$10 apiece. In China they are also commonly used for lighting purposes."

Among the Associations

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Syracuse, still feels that it has had a battle with the Cutters' Union over the union label and farmer-slaughtered, non-union carcass stuff. President Phillips made a good stand-up fight. So did Homer D. Call.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Fort Worth, Texas, has appointed the following as the entertainment committees to make arrangements for the State convention to be held on June 6:

Committee on Arrangements consists of C. C. Cunningham, chairman; W. B. Garvey, A. S. Dingee, E. A. Want, Harry Adams, E. C. Momand, J. F. Luther.

Finance Committee—E. A. Want, C. E. Manning, A. S. Dingee, C. C. Cunningham, T. F. Murray, Ed. Gamble.

Committee on Entertainment and Reception—J. F. Luther, chairman; C. E. Momand, B. F. Crowley, Harry Adams, L. Haberzettle, J. E. Freeman.

Invitation Committee—W. B. Garvey, chairman; H. H. Pittman, S. H. Ranson, W. J. Rogers, S. B. Stearns.

The committees appointed reported at the next meeting of the association, Tuesday evening, April 23.

There will be a goodly attendance as "delegates are coming from all over."

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Toledo, Ohio, has decided to hold the annual picnic and parade on June 20. President E. A. Streight appointed the following chairmen of committees for the event: Parade—George Sawkins.

Printing and Advertising—A. E. Streight. Amusements and Music—E. G. Ashley. Transportation and Grounds—H. Gross. Privileges—B. H. Holtgrieve. Correspondence—Thomas Dawson.

Butchers—H. Goetz.

Soliciting—C. T. Scheuerman.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Chester, Pa., at an interesting meeting held Thursday night of last week decided to send a delegation of the association to visit the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association on May 12. The present closing hours were endorsed and continued by a flattering vote.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Kress & Schnieder, 413 Park ave; to J. Schnieder \$2,000
Shlute, A., 124 Forsyth; to B. Lapidus 200
Tenenbaum, M., 229 Madison; to F. Schapiro 50
Bills of Sale.

Hoffman, Z., 229 Henry; to J. Zimmer \$ 1
BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Dallessoo, J., 25 Richardson; to F. Hamburger (cows) \$ 40
Milleman, R. T., 1190 Decatur; to A. Weiner 400

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Fisher, Jos., 212 8th ave; to I. & L. Enteen \$1,368
Friedman & Senekoff, 1323 Park ave; to I. Shnizler 70
Hargrave, J. G., 567 3d Ave; to M. F. Mattlage 1,000
Mostevenetzky & Herman, 137 Grand; to S. Levin 110
Sagamore Hotel Co., 1970 Broadway; to Pabst B. Co. Agreement 20
Schiff, Samuel, 221 Broome to S. Levine 20
Abbott, J. B., 85 Malden Lane; to C. J. Nauz 1,000
Echhorn, Jos., 104 Attorney; to E. R. Biebler 100
Hesse, A. & Co., 126 5th ave; to P. Morris 14,000
Koerner, Theo., 786 Westchester ave; to E. Merhilling 80
Lesinger & Feldman, 273 E. Houston; to B. Klein 322
Pine, L., 161 Lexington ave; to M. Taylor 150
Self, J., 122 Greene; to H. Pasternak 345
Mechsler, P., 12 Frankfort, to A. Goldstein 1,655
Mald & Meran, 71 Mercer; to V. Meran 1,300
Mechsler, P., 107 3d ave; to L. Hains 1,900
Yedinack, J. J., 562 11th ave; to B. Schwartz 50
Bills of Sale.
Gottesman, Morris; to M. L. Jarnowsky 375
Lowenthal, A., 186 Clinton; to A. J. Sadevitz 75
BROOKLYN.
Bills of Sale.

Martin, G., 201 Washington; to C. Martin \$ 700

New Shops

J. Slattery has opened a new meat market at Hartland, N. Y. It is in his new building.

The new provision store of H. C. Hewitt, at 163 High street, Newburyport, Mass., is now open.

J. H. Phillips, of Mantua, Ohio, has opened a meat market at Aurora, Ill.

Samuel Turner has received his license from the Selectmen of Paxton, Mass., to build a meat market at that place.

James E. Mott, the well known butcher at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is moving to Newburg to open a model meat market there.

John Show has moved to New Hope, Ohio, from Campbelltown, and will open a meat market there.

Edgar Kinney is building a fine meat market on River street, Granville, N. Y.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for the week ending Wednesday, May 1, 1901: Beef, 6,750 lbs.; veal, 3,675 lbs.; mutton, 925 lbs.; poultry, 3,875 lbs.; pork, 2,856 lbs. Total, 18,081 lbs.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—Simpson & Van Natta, De Vails Bluff, meat market discontinued.—J. D. Watson, Mena; butcher, sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—Dan. A. Logan, Meriden; meat market; discontinued.—Metchowski Bros., New Britain; meat, etc.—A. Metchowski, individually, warranty deed and R. E. mortgage \$3,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—C. M. Smooth; provisions, etc.; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—Conrad Buchman, Lacle Cremery; sold this business.—Paul Nitchke, Jerseyville; meat; chattel mortgage \$500 (on chattels, etc.).

INDIANA.—Faurquar & Snodgrass, Clayton; butchers; succeeded by George Faurquar.—Jacob H. Keller, Wabash; meat; sold out.—Albert Worm, Indianapolis; rec. meats, R. E. mortg. \$8,000.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Alley Bros & Co., Muscogee; meat; mortgage \$1,800.

KANSAS.—J. J. Buckholder, Medora; Creamery; chattel mortgage, \$400.

MAINE.—Daimon Bros., Portland; beef. A. Daimon, individually, chattel mortgage \$500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lawson & Corliss, Gloucester; whol. fish, dissolved.—Henry C. Ferrall, Springfield; meat; out of business.—C. N. Hollis & Co. (not inc.) T.—Prov. D. Boist & Geo. K. Tudhope, chattel mortgage \$1,000.—J. S. Morse & Co., Boston; leather; certificate of incorporation under style of J. S. Morse & Co. (inc.) filed authorized capital \$200,000.—S. Widum & Co., Brockton.—Prov. S. Widum, individually, R. E. mortgage \$3,000.—Fred Row & Co. (not inc.) Cambridge, Prov.; chattel mortgage \$355.—Wm. Leith & Co., Lowell; prov.; chattel mortgage \$200 subject to previous.

MICHIGAN.—Wm. J. Difflie, Detroit; meat; sold out.

NEBRASKA.—J. C. Atrim, Homer; meats; Davis & Scith succeed.

NEW MEXICO.—Claude Crosty, Portales; market, sold out.

NEW YORK.—Fuller & Davenport, Castleton; market. Fuller & Smith succeed.—G. Bryant & Co., Mechanicsville; meat. S. Bryant succeeds.—Tom Conley, Ithaca; meats. Bill of sale \$200.

OHIO.—John Wren, Findlay; meat; deed \$1,800.

PENNSYLVANIA.—W. H. Harter, Hartleton; meat, et al. judg. \$1,000.—John Nanman, Scranton; meats, judg. \$200.

UTAH.—A. H. Fraser, Richfield; butcher; chattel mortgage \$203.

WISCONSIN.—Louis Weber, Neenah; creamery; R. E. mortgage \$400.

Business Changes

Fritz Wasmer and Royal Sharp have purchased the meat market at Early, Iowa.

F. A. Blau's Sons now own and run the meat market, Baltimore and Liberty streets, Cumberland Mo. They have several other markets in the city.

Wallace Dungan now owns and runs the meat market formerly conducted by William Bloomer at Oakland avenue, Doyles town, Pa.

Thomas J. Steele has purchased back his former meat market on Lafayette avenue, Moundsville, W. Va., from Jesse Gamble.

G. D. Furman, the Highland (N. Y.) expressman, has purchased the meat market of James E. Mott at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Smith has bought the meat market of C. L. Wesbrook at Syracuse, N. Y.

L. J. Camper, the negro butcher at Eastover street, Easton, Md., has closed up his meat and provision store at that place.

John Maguire has purchased the market business of C. J. Badgley on Trinity square, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Isaac Henderson has leased the meat market of Lewis L. Shelling at Truxton, N. Y.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., April 30th, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	27,100	74,200	27,400
Same week 1900	29,400	62,300	12,700
Same week 1899	24,900	64,900	17,900
Same week 1898	25,400	88,700	11,500
Chicago	56,100	141,600	77,900
Omaha	14,300	61,000	15,900
St. Louis	11,000	34,100	20,100
St. Joseph	5,800	36,700	18,800
Total past week	144,300	347,600	160,100
Previous week	115,800	323,400	173,300
Same week 1900	98,500	314,900	132,800

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour	5,040	24,568	6,141
Swift	3,485	17,627	8,081
Schwarzschild	5,700	7,361	4,643
Cudahy	2,397	12,017	1,384
Omaha Packing Co.	572	10,393	160
Fowler	196	289	59
Small Butchers	296	289	59
Total past week	18,176	72,753	20,785
Previous week	19,182	73,651	22,834
Same week 1900	14,187	59,587	16,807

CATTLE.—The heavy receipts in Chicago at the opening of the past week enabled the purchasers here to depress the market somewhat in valuation, and while the prices for the week were on the whole satisfactory on beef cattle, still the general average was lower than the prices paid the week before. The bulk of the offerings for the week were beef cattle, both the Quarantine, and the Stocker and Feeder Divisions not as well represented as usual. The orders from the East were not of large volume, so that in the general run the local packers cleaned up the market, leaving no desirable beef cattle unsold at the close of the week. The highest price paid for the week \$5.55, against \$5.65 for the previous week. Cows and heifers were in light supply and the prices were strong during the entire week. More bulls could have been readily sold and the market ran pretty strong on them. The Quarantine Division was not largely represented, but the animals offered for sale were of a higher grade than usual, the top for several days going over \$5.00—towards the close of the week, however, quarantine steers showed a little weakness. As usual this time of year, both Western and quarantine cows were in very small supply, what were offered were readily disposed of at fair prices. The stocker and feeder market in very light supply. The feeders sold well, but the country purchasers were slow buyers of the stockers, as owing to the small receipts the speculators were pretty steep in their prices. We sent back to the country only 219 cars against 255 for corresponding week one year ago, of 8,288 head against 8,571 head for corresponding week one year ago. Only 58 cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard against 108 cars for previous week, against 96 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Outside shippers headed by Kraus, 726 head; United Dressed Beef Company, 338 head; Balling, 165, with Hammond, 160, and other small scattering shipments.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,399; Tuesday, 10,100. On Monday no prime cattle offered, and the large receipts in Chicago with a break of 10c, enabled the purchasers here to be more discriminating. Light cattle, however, were in fair demand at last week's prices. Medium and heavy cattle were from 5 to 10c lower. Tuesday's

market gave more prime animals, but the demand was good at about a 10c decline from last week's prices. Medium and light cattle, however, fared worse, selling fully 15 to 25c lower than closing prices of last Friday. Native cows were scarce and held their own remarkably well, the receipts of heifers, however, were larger and a decline of 10c recorded. Range cattle in sympathy with natives sold from 5 to 10c lower. The quarantine division so far this week not well represented, but some choice cattle offered on Monday, the trade slow and 10c lower. On Tuesday the receipts were very light, the quality was not good, and the valuations were from 15 to 20c lower than for former week. Heavy feeders in sympathy with beef cattle were lower and hard to place at the decline—good stockers, however, were in good demand; there was a snap to the market and a general clearance made strong prices.

HOGS.—For four days of the past week tops on heavies stood \$5.92-1/2, with bulk \$5.75 to 80. For two days of the week, Tuesday and Thursday, the tops stood \$6.00, with bulk \$5.80 to \$5.90. The quality for the week was pretty fair, but the daily fluctuations were influenced by the outside markets more than by either quality or quantity. Heavy hogs for the week closed \$5.92-1/2 for the top; mixed packing \$5.75 to \$5.82-1/2. Light hogs, \$5.65 to \$5.77-1/2, with pigs for the entire week steady, as not many offered on the market. The top for the week closed \$5.92-1/2 with bulk \$5.75 to \$5.82-1/2. Outside shipments for the week 1,163 hogs, against 347 for previous week, against 5,299 for corresponding week one year ago.

This week's receipts: Monday, 9,747. Tuesday, 17,343. The large receipts Monday in all of the Western markets loosened up the market from 7-1/2 to 10c lower, and at this price the hogs were quickly cleaned up. Heavies stood \$5.77-1/2 to \$5.85. Mixed packing \$5.70 to \$5.75; light hogs \$5.60 to \$5.65; tops for the day \$5.85 with bulk \$5.65 to \$5.77-1/2. Pigs were also lower from 5 to 7-1/2c per 100 lbs. On Tuesday morning the speculators went into the market and picked up some of the offerings at 5c lower, making 7-1/2 lower than the closing prices of Monday. However, as usual the different packers got hungry for hogs and cleaned up the market. Heavies \$5.70 to \$5.80; mixed packing \$5.60 to \$5.70; lights \$5.60 to \$5.65. Pigs, however, were rather scarce and no marked change from Monday's prices. Tops for the day \$5.80 with bulk \$5.60 to \$5.75.

SHEEP.—The light receipts for the past week had a pretty good effect on market values. The receipts being some 11,000 short enabled the sellers to win back some of the losses of the former week. The arrival, however, ran pretty much to lambs, otherwise the Arizona wethers were about the only offerings on the market. The week closed fully 10c higher on the best grades of lambs. A bunch of Arizona muttons that sold at \$4.40 at the beginning of the week sold at \$4.50 towards the close, being about the same grade. Taking the market as a whole, after Monday, it was very satisfactory indeed.

This week's receipts: Monday, 9,162; Tuesday, 4,687. Texas sheep have commenced making an appearance in the market. On some 600 clipped Texas sheep about 80 lbs. average, sold at \$4.20, with a bunch of 1,500 of 88 lbs. average selling at \$4.00. On Tuesday the prices were not quite as good, say from 5 to 10c lower. A bunch of 800 Colorado lambs of 79 lbs. average sold

on Monday at \$5.10, but on Tuesday a weaker feeling, when some 1,400 Colorado lambs sold at \$5.00. Buyers and sellers were more apart than usual, especially on Texas sheep, and on Tuesday such offerings hung fire until the market was pretty near over, when the clipped wethers sold at \$4.10 with clipped lambs selling at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending May 1 were as follows:

Cattle, 10,739; hogs, 43,109; sheep, 18,003, against 12,648 cattle; 45,115 hogs, and 15,475 sheep received during the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 2,054; hogs, 7,691; sheep, 6,013, against 1,578 cattle, 10,095 hogs, and 2,296 sheep shipped the previous week.

CATTLE.—Nearly every class suffered a decline last week, but general conditions closed healthier and stronger than they were earlier. Beef steers, unless strictly fat and of heavy weight, now figure 10c to 15c lower than a week ago. While butcher cattle average 5c to 10c off. Desirable stock steers and feeders held a firm tone, but plain and common ones ruled slow, dull and irregularly lower. Veal calves finished up with a \$5.60 top. Bulls did not change to a quotable extent, and milk cows remained in active demand.

HOGS.—Hog receipts reached fair proportions for the closing day of the week, and with other runs and lower reports from other important centers, buyers were somewhat bearish. The quality of the hogs were just medium, including a number of mixed grades, and the pigs consisted mainly of plain to washy offerings. The top of the market was \$6.05 and the bulk of the hogs above 150 pounds average sold at \$5.80 to \$5.90.

SHEEP.—The market during the week was hampered by liberal supplies at most wholesale points, and on the generality of sales during the first four days a decline of 30c to 40c was recorded. Friday's market showed an additional reaction of about 10c, making a large break for the week.

PROVISION MARKET.

The receipts during the week ending May 1 were: Hams, 284,200 lbs.; meats, 5,307,300 lbs.; lard, 935,500 lbs., and po pork.

Shipments were: Hams, 675,600 lbs.; meats, 3,757,800 lbs.; lard, 1,647,000 lbs., and pork, 128 bbls. Pork and boxed meats unchanged. Lard easy. Green hams better.

PORK.—F. o. b. in a jobbing way new standard mess held at \$15.75.

LARD.—Choice steam on East Side (scarce) not salable above 8.15c c. a. f.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Dull. Quote at 9 1/4@ 9 3/4c.

TALLOW.—Country weak and tending down. No. 1 at 5c; No. 2 at 4 1/4c; cake at 5 1/4c; packers' choice, 5 1/4@5 3/4c.

HIDES.—Receipts are meeting ready sale and at full quotations. Offerings rather poor in quality and only fair in amount.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 30.

The cattle market last week opened up with a lower tendency for the first two days, but after that the market firmed up

and the week closed with the declines fully wiped out. On no day were receipts equal to the wants of the dressed beef men and orders on export account had to be left unfilled as the local consumption was far greater than the supply. The general quality of the beef steer offerings was not very good and few good to choice fat grades were on sale, although the top for the week was 5.60. Supplies of cows and heifers continue to fall short of the demand, which resulted in good to choice kinds advancing 15 to 20c for the week, while canners and medium grades sold 5 to 10c to the better. The bull market ruled firm and the demand good. The clear weather and dry feed lots coupled with the fact that grass is making good headway, put plenty of snap to the stocker and feeder trade all week and prices advanced 10c, with few stale cattle in the pens at the close of the week.

Owing to the large wants of the local buyers and increased packing of the Hammond plant, they having left south Omaha and centered their Western business at this point, prices of hogs all last week were the highest in the West and right up to Chicago values. The tendency of prices continue lower owing to the increased receipts and from all indications supplies will be fairly liberal as long as the present good conditions of the roads and the market is on the down grade. The quality of the offerings is generally fairish and weights are mostly on the medium order. The market to-day ruled 2 1/2 to 5c lower, with a range of prices from 5.60 to 5.80 and the bulk sold at 5.65 to 5.72 1/2.

Receipts of sheep last week numbered 18,900, as compared with 14,842 for the same period a year ago. Killers were liberal buyers and the good runs were well taken care of, considering the adverse conditions in the East. The lamb trade ruled somewhat uneven, but the week closed up fully steady, with best Colorado lambs going at 5.10. There was a weaker feeling in the mutton grade market and prices at the close of the week showed a decline of 10 to 15c, and from all indications values will go still lower, as the season for Texas offerings soon opens, which will result in this class of offerings selling more in proportion to lambs. During the week a big string of clipped Texas wethers of good quality sold at 4.25. This was the first consignment received here this season. They were a good sample of the Texas animal and they showed that they come out in good shape during the past winter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CASE

Attorney General Godard, of Kansas, has advised from Washington that the Kansas City stock yards case will be decided by the United States Supreme Court May 13. The litigation involves the constitutionality of the law fixing a schedule of stock yards charges. The law was enacted by the Legislature of 1897, and upheld by United States Judge Foster, of the Kansas district. The Stock Yards Company took the case to the Court of Appeals at St. Louis, which tribunal also decided in favor of the State. Then the company appealed to the Supreme Court. Attorney General Boyle represented the State in the trials in the lower courts. Attorney General Godard represents it in the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, April 25.	9,285	845	24,353	12,939
Friday, April 26.	1,876	82	26,238	5,736
Saturday, April 27.	110	35	20,214	3,251
Monday, April 29.	25,066	182	44,457	19,948
Tuesday, April 30.	3,681	4,349	18,783	10,285
Wednesday, May 1.	18,000	600	30,000	17,000

Shipments.

Thursday, April 25.	4,203	7	5,208	3,724
Friday, April 26.	2,572	102	4,867	1,793
Saturday, April 27.	168	13	2,161	673
Monday, April 29.	6,291	...	8,854	4,578
Tuesday, April 30.	2,603	186	3,822	2,674
Wednesday, May 1.	3,500	16	5,500	3,000

Range of Cattle Values

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.75	a	\$6.00
Good to choice beefeves.....	5.25	a	5.75
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.75	a	5.20
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4.20	a	4.70
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.....	4.00	a	4.50
Plain to good stockers.....	2.60	a	3.90
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.50
Best fat cows and choice heifers.....	2.75	a	4.65
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.15	a	3.65
Good canning and cutting cows.....	2.65	a	3.10
Common to fair canning cows.....	1.35	a	2.60
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.50	a	5.00
Stock calves, com to fancy.....	3.00	a	5.00
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	4.30	a	5.25
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.75	a	4.25
Western fed steers.....	4.00	a	5.50
Milkers and springers, per head.....	18.00	a	52.50

Range of Hog Values

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$5.80	a	\$5.87 1/2
Rough to good heavy pack.....	5.45	a	5.72 1/2
Selected butcher weights.....	5.75	a	5.85
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.60	a	5.77 1/2
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.65	a	5.72 1/2
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.50	a	5.77 1/2
Thin to choice 80 to 125-lb. pigs.....	4.25	a	5.00
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	3.00	a	5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.10	a	\$4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	4.00	a	4.75
Fed Western muttons.....	4.10	a	4.60
Plain to choice West. feed.....	3.80	a	4.40
Culls, bucks and poor stock.....	3.00	a	3.85
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	3.50	a	4.10
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.30	a	4.60
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	4.10	a	4.25
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.15	a	5.25
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	4.40	a	5.00
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	4.00	a	5.00

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.			
Armour & Co.....	31,000		
Anglo-American.....	16,000		
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	6,500		
Continental Packing Co.....	7,200		
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	5,800		
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	4,700		
Nelson Morris & Co.....	6,000		
Swift & Company.....	26,700		
Omaha Packing Co.....	12,500		
City butchers.....	8,300		
Total.....	124,700		

Live Stock Notes

Last week downtown packers received 12,500 hogs direct from the country. These hogs are not included in the number received at the stockyards.

This month's receipts of cars at the Chicago stockyards will reach about 23,000, or 2,000 more than a year ago, and 4,000 more than two years ago, being among the largest on record for April.

Last week's receipts of sheep were the largest in five months, and this month's total will foot up over 310,000, being the largest April receipts on record. About two-thirds of the month's receipts were lambs, about half of them Colorados. Receipts last April, 235,366.

Demand for heavy sheep and yearlings has fallen off this week and L. D. Doud, who has been one of the main supports of the market in that line during this season's big business in the export line, says it is

natural to expect a slackening of demand at this time of year. Foreign markets are not as keen for the big sheep as one month ago and can hardly be expected to be after this date. A good many home-fed sheep are at hand for the English markets now.

Of the 2,880,000 hogs packed in the entire West from March 1 to April 24, Chicago headed the list with 830,000, followed by Kansas City with 460,000; Omaha, 290,000; St. Louis, 285,000, and St. Joseph, 228,000.

exhausted, and as everyone can easily see prices on lambs are the lowest on record for this season of the year, and with everything else selling at about the highest prices on record, the demand ought to increase very rapidly for the lamb and mutton meat.

By-Product Sundries

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister)

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1 1/2@2 1/2c; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2 1/2@3 1/2c; kidney tallow, per lb., 3 1/4@3 1/2c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., 3/4@1 1/4c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins, No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10 1/2c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 15 to 35 lbs., 6 1/2c per lb.; deacons, each, 50c; glue stocks, 4c per lb. Butcher fats remain about the same.

Tallow Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son)

TALLOW has seen a very dull market since our last report, and aside from the sale of a few lots of prime and edible at bottom figures, there has been very little animation to the market. Supplies are not burdensome and any material inquiry will have a tendency to improve prices.

GREASES are steady at prevailing quotations and quite a little business has been done in the past week, especially so for dark grades. Light stocks show some accumulation, but are not sufficient to have any bearish influence upon the market. Both light and dark bone greases are in fair supply, but inquiries now in the market will take care of the offerings.

STEARINES.—Oleo continues to be very dull; Western makers continue to hold their stocks at full price. In the meantime, outsiders are making some sales at reduced figures. Tallow stearine has receded some in price, owing to the dull condition of the market. Light grease stearines are not accumulating very fast. Dark grease stearines seem to be without any inquiry.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, May 1.

We quote to-day's markets on cash meats f. o. b. Chicago, as follows: Dry salt regular ribs, 40 av., 8.42 1/2; 50 av. 8.40; 60 av., 8.35. Rough ribs, 40 av., 8.25; 50 av., 8.20; 55 av., 8.17 1/2; 60 av., 8.15; 70 av., 8.12 1/2. Extra ribs, 35-40, 8.00. Extra clears, 34-40, 8.00. Rib bellies, 14-16, 87 1/2; 18-20, 8.70; 25-30, 8.55; 30-35, 8.37. Clear bellies, 12-14, 9.25; 14-16, 9.10; 16-18, 9.00; 18-20, 8.80; 22-25, 8.70; 25-30, 8.60. Fat backs, 12-14, 7.12 1/2; 14-16, 7.25; 16-18, 7.35. Short clear backs, 16-18 av., 8.10. Regular plates, 6-8, 7.25. All loose. Mess pork, old, original, \$14.50. Lard, pure, tierce basis, 8.30. Compound, \$6.00.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. G. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, May 1.

Trade has been light so far this week in S. P. meats for domestic account. There is, however, very little change in prices and with better weather conditions we look for a good trade and firm prices. Green hams, 10-12 av., 9 1/2c; green hams, 12-14 av., 9 1/2c; green hams, 14-16 av., 9 1/2c; green hams, 18-20 av., 9 1/2c; green clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9 1/2c; green clear bellies, 9-11 av., 9 1/2c; green clear bellies, 10-12 av., 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; green

picnics, 5-6 av., 6½c; green picnics, 6-8 av., 6½c; green picnics, 8-10 av., 6½c to 7½c; green skinned hams, 18-20 av., 9½c; green New York shoulders, 10-12 av., 6½c; green New York shoulders, 12-14 av., 6½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 10-12 av., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 12-14 av., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 14-16 av., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 16-18, 9c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 18-20 av., 9c; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16-18 av., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 18-20 av., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 22-24 av., 9½c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10-12 av., 9½c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 12-14 av., 9c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 14-16 av., 8½c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 16-18 av., 8½c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5-6 av., 6½c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 6-7 av., 6½c; No. 1 picnics, 8-10 av., 6½c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 10-12 av., 6½c; S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., 7c; S. P. clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9½c; S. P. clear bellies, 10-12 av., 9½c; S. P. clear bellies, 12-14 av., 9c; family back pork, 30-40 pcs., \$14.50 per bbl.; family back pork, 40-50 pcs., \$14.75 per bbl.; family back pork, 50-60 pcs., \$15.00 per bbl.; ham butt pork, \$14.00 per bbl.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago, ½ cent higher packed.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, May 1.

The market in ammoniates has shown no great activity for the past week, though the Eastern buyers are making inquiries for round lots. One contract has been sold this week of 9 and 20 tankage to Eastern parties, at prices under May. We quote the market to-day as follows: Ground, 16-17 per cent blood, \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground, 10 and 15 tankage at \$1.90 @ 10; concentrated tankage, \$2.00 per unit; hoof meal, 16-17 per cent, at \$2.00 per unit; ground steamed bone, \$16.00 per ton, bags included; unground steamed bone, \$12.00 per ton; crushed, 8 and 25 tankage, \$1.85 @ 10; Omaha; crushed, 6 and 30 tankage, \$1.80 @ 10 Omaha.

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES

Horns, No. 1, 55 to 70 lbs. av., ton....\$260.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. av., ton.....185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton...90.00
Hoofs, per ton, black.....18.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped.....30.00
Hoofs, per ton, white.....40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton 40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton...50.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. av....40.00

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET

Business among the local wholesale dealers in groceries continues fair for the season of the year, but the markets are devoid of interesting features. Very few price changes of importance were made during the last week. The general list held about steady on all staples, and there were less than the usual number of changes in the minor items. One of the gratifying features of the week was the continuation of purchases of complete new stocks for various points in all directions from this city. The city and country trade seemed about equally good. Collections were fair, both in local and out-of-town territory.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKET

There was some increase during the last week in the recorder trade from interior retail dealers and also a moderate gain in the sales by the men on the road. The total business, however, was as light as usual at this season of the year.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.35	14.50	14.35	14.50
July	14.47½	14.70	14.47½	15.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.15	8.17½	8.12½	8.15
July	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.07½
September	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.22½
July	7.95	7.92½	7.90	7.97½
September	7.90	7.92½	7.90	7.92½

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.42½	14.50	14.42½	14.47½
July	14.57½	14.70	14.57½	14.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05
July	8.00	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
September	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.17½	8.20	8.17½	8.17½
July	7.90	7.92½	7.90	7.92½
September	7.90	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.47½	14.52½	14.47½	14.47½
July	14.65	14.70	14.65	14.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.05
July	7.95	7.97½	7.95	7.97½
September	7.96	7.97½	7.95	7.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
July	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.92½
September	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.50	14.85	14.50	14.85
July	14.70	15.02½	14.65	15.00
September	17.40	...	...	...
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.00	8.12½	8.00	8.12½
July	7.95	8.07½	7.92½	8.07½
September	7.95	8.05	7.92½	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.17½	8.30	8.17½	8.30
July	7.97½	8.02½	7.87½	8.00
September	7.87½	7.97½	7.87½	7.97

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	8.00	8.05	7.97½	8.00
September	7.97½	7.97½	7.95	7.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	15.00	15.32½	16.00	15.22½
September	14.92½	15.10	14.92½	15.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.07½	8.07½	8.02½	8.05
September	7.07½	8.07½	8.02½	8.05

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.05	8.05	7.95	7.95
September	8.07½	8.07½	7.95	7.95

MARKET REVIEW

Provisions are quiet, the prices too high apparently for new outside buying without some new bull motive. There is the prospect of more hogs. Shipments of product have been less than last year of late, and the exports particularly less. Stocks here are not increasing, but it is quite certain they will increase during the next sixty days. Hogs are still high. Professionals expect some further quieting down of both product and hogs during the early summer.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 75c to 77½c for pork barrels, and 92½c to 95c for lard tierces.

BRITISH CONSULS REPORT

Mr. Wyndham, British consul at Chicago, has made his annual report to his government. In speaking of the exportation of breeding cattle the consul cautions exporters to send only good breeds of cattle to America. The American farmer, he says, will pay good prices for good cattle, but does not want inferior stock at all. The quality of meat, he says, has improved of late, and the lank animals of ten years ago have been replaced by sleek-looking cattle of medium weight.

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.35	14.50	14.35	14.50
July	14.47½	14.70	14.47½	15.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.15	8.17½	8.12½	8.15
July	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.07½
September	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.22½
July	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.97½
September	7.92½	7.92½	7.90	7.92½

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.42½	14.52½	14.47½	14.47½
July	14.65	14.70	14.65	14.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.05
July	7.95	7.97½	7.95	7.97½
September	7.96	7.97½	7.95	7.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
July	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.92½
September	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.50	14.85	14.50	14.85
July	14.70	15.02½	14.65	15.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.00	8.12½	8.00	8.12½
July	7.95	8.07½	7.92½	8.07½
September	7.95	8.05	7.92½	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.17½	8.30	8.17½	8.30
July	7.97½	8.02½	7.87½	8.00
September	7.87½	7.97½	7.87½	7.97

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.50	14.85	14.50	14.85
July	14.70	15.02½	14.65	15.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.00	8.12½	8.00	8.12½
July	7.95	8.07½	7.92½	8.07½
September	7.95	8.05	7.92½	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.17½	8.30	8.17½	8.30
July	7.97½	8.02½	7.87½	8.00
September	7.87½	7.97½	7.87½	7.97

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	8.00	8.05	7.97½	8.00
September	7.97½	7.97½	7.95	7.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	15.00	15.32½	16.00	15.22½
September	14.92½	15.10	14.92½	15.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.07½	8.07½	8.02½	8.05
September	7.07½	8.07½	8.02½	8.05

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	Open.	High
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NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 29.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,324	2,173	16,908	7,995	
Sixtieth St.	2,882		12,048		
Fortieth St.			16,508		
W. Shore R. R.	2,905	60	1,340		
Lehigh Valley	1,712		2,783		
Scattering		102	73		
Totals	9,880	142	10,167	30,969	27,291
Totals last w.k.	11,741	100	12,203	31,202	21,530

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO APRIL 29.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Tauric		4,500	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanica		2,700	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Nomadic		4,450	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria		2,000	
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic		1,732	
Schwarz & Ss. Ss. Tauric	725		
Schwarz & Ss. Ss. Nomadic	300		1.50
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Tauric	325	1,845	
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Nomadic	300	1,720	
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Brooklyn City	101		
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller		95	
L. S. Dillenback & Co., Ss.			
Roraima		20	
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilla	10		
Total exports	1,361	3,680	16,942
Total exports last week	2,753	2,374	22,111
Boston exports this week	2,156	2,870	4,897
Baltimore exports this week	1,524	2,125	
Phila. exports this week	578		1,000
Portland exports this week	721	1,400	
N'port News exports this w.	500		
To London	1,744	1,400	2,885
To Liverpool	4,470	8,110	18,450
To Glasgow	320		
To Bristol	295	450	
To Southampton			1.50
To Bermuda and West Indies	10	115	
Totals all ports	6,840	10,075	22,839
Totals to all ports last week	9,568	7,300	43,001

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$3.40	a	\$5.85
Medium to fair native steers	4.90	a	5.35
Common to ordinary native steers	4.25	a	4.85
Oxen and stags	2.25	a	5.10
Bulls and dry cows	2.15	a	4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.25	a	5.60

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	6	@	64
Live veal calves, prime, b	5	@	54
Calves, mixed	3	@	4

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$0.15	@	
Hogs, medium	6.15	@	\$0.20
Hogs, light to medium	6.25	@	6.35
Pigs	6.20	@	6.35
Roughs	5.15	@	5.35

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Choice lambs	\$6.00	@	
Clipped lambs	5.25	@	
Spring lambs, each	5.25	@	
Southern lambs, Jersey's	6.00	@	
Southern lambs	4.00	@	\$5.00
Live sheep, prime, clipped	4.00	@	4.50
Live sheep, common to medium	3.00	@	4.00
Bucks	3.00	@	

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per pair	50	@	80
Fowls, per lb.			114
Roosters, old, per lb.	75	@	
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	9
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70	@	80
Ducks, Southern and Southw'n, per pair	50	@	55
Geese, average Western, per pair	60	@	1.00
Geese, Southern and Southw'n, per pair	70	@	75
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	8	@	84
Choice native, light	75	@	78
Common to fair, native	75	@	84
Choice Western, heavy	75	@	75
Choice Western, light	7	@	74
Common to fair, Texan	615	@	74
Good to choice heifers	725	@	74
Common to fair heifers	725	@	74
Choice cows	725	@	74
Common to fair cows	5	@	64
Good to choice oxen and stags	64	@	74
Common to fair oxen and stags	64	@	64
Fleaty Bologna bulls	54	@	6

DRESSED CALVES

Veal, city dressed, prime	9	@	10
Veal, good to choice			9
Buttermilks	4	@	6
Calves, country dressed, prime			7
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	6	@	64
Calves, dressed, common to medium	414	@	52

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	816	@	84
Hogs, heavy	725	@	72
Hogs, 100 lbs.	725	@	72
Hogs, 100 lbs.	725	@	72
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8	@	82

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice, light	9	@	10
Lambs, 55-65 lbs.	5	@	74
Spring lambs, choice, each	5	@	4
Common, each	3	@	4
Prime sheep	714	@	84
Buck sheep	6	@	7

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED.

Turkeys, hens, small	1014	@	8
Turkeys, toms	104	@	8
Broilers, Phila., under 2 lbs. to pair	35	@	37
Broilers, Phila., 21/2 to 3 lbs. per pair, per lb.	30	@	35
Broilers, Phila., 31/2 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	25	@	25
Chickens, winter, Phila., 5 to 6 lbs. per pair, lbs.	22	@	25
Fowls, West., dry-picked, fancy, small	104	@	10
Fowls, West., scalped, fancy, small	94	@	10
Fowls, Western, heavy	104	@	10
Fowls, Southw'n, dry-picked, small	104	@	10
Fowls, West. and Southw'n, fair to good	9	@	10
Old cocks, per lb.	612	@	7
Duckling, L. I., and other nearby, lb.	18	@	
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.50	@	
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2.00	@	2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.	94	@	1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1	11	@	
Turkeys, mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1	104	@	11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1	10	@	104
Turkeys, No. 2	7	@	9
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy	17	@	19
Broilers, scalped, fancy	14	@	15
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated	9	@	12
Chickens, average, No. 1	9	@	10
Chickens, No. 2	7	@	8
Capon, fancy, large, per lb.	15	@	16
Capon, medium sized	13	@	14
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1	94	@	10
Fowls, plain	8	@	9
Ducks, fancy	12	@	12
Geese, fancy	94	@	10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	114	@	12
Smoked hams, heavy	11	@	114
California hams, smoked, light	84	@	9
California hams, smoked, heavy	84	@	9
Smoked bacon, boneless	124	@	13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12	@	124
Dried beef sets			164
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16	@	17
Smoked shoulder	8	@	84
Pickled bellies, light	104	@	11
Pickled bellies, heavy	94	@	104
Fresh pork loins, Western	9	@	11
Fresh pork loins, city	104	@	114

FISH

Cod, heads off, State	6	a	7
Cod, heads on, market	3	a	4
Haddock, white	10	a	12
Haddock, gray	7	a	8
Bluefish	6	a	8
Eels, skinned	14	a	16
Eels, skin on	15	a	18
Chinook, salmon	15	a	18
Lobsters, large	14	a	16
Mackerel, Spanish	8	a	12
French mackerel	6	a	8
Sea trout	5	a	8
Haddock	3	a	4
Southern kingfish	7	a	10
North Carolina shad, buck	10	a	11
Roe shad	15	a	16
Brook trout	15	a	16
Flounders	4	a	4
White perch	6	a	6
Striped bass, large	14	a	15
Striped bass, small, medium	10	a	12
Pompano	121/2	a	15

GAME

The game season being over, will be temporarily suspended. The season will open again about September first.			
Creamery extras, per lb.	19	@	184
Creamery, firsts	18	@	184
Creamery, seconds	17	@	17
Creamery, thirds	15	@	16
State dairy, tubs, fancy	18	@	184
State dairy, tubs, firsts	17	@	17
State dairy, tubs, seconds	15	@	17
State dairy, tubs, thirds	15	@	16
Western imitation cream, fancy	164	@	17
Western imitation cream, firsts	141/2	@	184
Western imitation cream, low grades	13	@	14
Western factory, large tubs, choice	13	@	12
Western factory, fair to good	124	@	124
Western factory or dairy, low grades	11	@	12
Rolls, common to prime	11	@	13</

SAUSAGE CASING

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium.....	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.....	36
Hog, American, bbls., per lb., free of salt.....	38
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., free of salt.....	40
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. N. Y.....	10
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. Chicago.....	9
Beef guts, round, per lb.....	2 @ 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.....	12
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef guts, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chicago.....	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N. Y.....	50
Beef guts, middles, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2
Russian rings.....	12 @ 20

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	21
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18 1/4	19 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	10
Allspice.....	6 1/2	10
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	42	45

SALT PPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
IX moulding.....	16
IX.....	15
14.....	14 1/2
13.....	14
12.....	13
11.....	12
10.....	11
9.....	10
8.....	9
2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.82 1/2	a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent, ammonia.....	2.30	a 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.40	a 2.42 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	19.50	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	22.50	a 23.00
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.00	a 11.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.67 1/2	a 2.70
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.70	a 2.75
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.65	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Asbury River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 50 per cent, ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent, less than 2 1/2 per cent, chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 50 per cent).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinite, 24 a 36 per cent, per unit, S. P......	30	a 40

LARDS

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	8.50	@ 8.75
Pure refined lards for South America.....	9.25	@ 9.35
Pure refined lards for Brazil (kegs).....	10.25	@ 10.35
Compound—Domestic.....	6.62 1/2	@ 6.65
Export.....	8.05	@ 8.20

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO—Easy at advance; \$5.00@5.97 1/4; left over, \$3.97.

ST. LOUIS—5c higher; \$5.70@6.00.

OMAHA—Higher; \$5.70@5.85.

EAST BUFFALO—50 cars on sale; higher; \$5.80@6.05.

KANSAS CITY—Higher; \$5.70@5.90.

CLEVELAND—Active; \$5.85@5.95.

INDIANAPOLIS—Steady; \$5.65@5.87.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats.....	7/6	15/	18
Oil cake.....	5/6	7/	14
Bacon.....	7/6	15/	18
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	15/	18
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	35/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	6/3	15/	18
Beef, per tierce.....	1/3	3/	18
Pork, per bbl.....	1/3	2/	18

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer, berth terms, 2/-. Cork for orders, April, 2/7 1/2.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market during the week under review has ruled strong but not active. The market is a shade better, but the business done is rather light.

As previously reported in this paper, the future course of prices of oleo oil depends largely on that of lard, and the outlook is that during the summer months we shall have high lard prices, as a result of small stocks and large home consumption.

Neutral lard is now at very nearly the same price as oleo oil, and this will probably bring about a larger consumption and bigger demand for that article.

As regards choice cotton oils for butterine manufacture, as the season draws to a close we find that the very finest grades continue scarce, and that they will probably be at a big premium before the new crop comes to market.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

Ammoniates during April were in fair request, especially for future delivery, but the general tendency of prices was towards a lower basis of values.

Two large contracts for 6 months each of packers' high grade tankage were sold at \$2.25 and 10 basis Baltimore, and at \$2.35 and 10 basis Charleston respectively; several smaller deals were effected at \$2.20 and 10 and \$2.25 and 10 basis Baltimore.

Dry fish was sold largely on contract for summer delivery at \$2.10 and 10 f. o. b. Factory, Chesapeake Bay.

On the break in prices of foreign sulphate of ammonia our principal manufacturers are reported to have given large orders for delivery over the next 6 or 8 months at \$2.55 to \$2.60 per 100 pounds c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; this equals \$2.04 to \$2.08 per unit of ammonia, and will operate as a hedge against and a check upon the extreme demands of producers of the higher grade animal ammoniates of the West; these have lately been neglected and prices at Chicago are easier. The spot product of New York and vicinity is quoted at \$2.25 for blood and \$2.25 and 10 for tankage. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 per cent and 15 per cent, \$21.50-\$22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent, \$20.00-\$20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, \$2.30 and 10-\$2.35 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia: Foreign, \$2.65-2.67 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. Domestic, \$2.55-\$2.60 f. o. b. Boston.

Liverpool Markets

Liverpool, May 3—Closing.—Beef easy; extra India mess 6ls. 3d. Pork steady;

bacon, 10s. 3d. Ham, 10s. 3d. Bacon steady;

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE

The CONSUMERS ICE & REFRIGERATING COMPANY'S PLANT IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

The assignee of the Consumers Ice & Refrigerating Company of Cincinnati, will offer for sale on the 15th day of May, 1901, on the premises at No. 2975 Spring Grove Avenue, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the entire plant, property and machinery of the Consumers Ice and Refrigerating Company. This plant has been appraised as a whole at \$100,000.00. The lowest appraisement of said plant is \$74,205.00. Said plant cannot be sold for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

The plant has been operated profitably by the assignee, and is in first-class condition, in excellent repair, and with an established trade. It is easily worth \$100,000.00 to a purchaser, who will obtain a modern plant with first-class machinery in excellent condition, and with a going business of a profitable nature.

For full information, apply to

TILDEN R. FRENCH, Assignee

No. 316 W. Seventh St.,

Cincinnati, Ohio

MEAT CURING MACHINE

INVALUABLE TO PACKERS, BUTCHERS AND MEAT
PRESERVERS GENERALLY.

It effectually prevents making sour or unsound meats. A large saving in curing materials is realized, the minimum quantity required for seasoning being all that is necessary for preserving. Reduces the time of curing one-third to one-half. It will accomplish TEN-FOLD more than any other device extant for a similar purpose. If 10 to 50 hogs a day be cut, it will save its cost (\$200) every week it is used. It is simple, mechanical, substantial, durable. Send to us for our book telling all about it. Address the inventor and manufacturer,

ALBERT H. HATCH,

400 Greenwich Street,

NEW YORK CITY

G. H. MUMM & Co. EXTRA DRY.

As shown by Customs statistics, the imports in 1900 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 119,441 cases, being 79,293 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Special attention is called to the remarkably fine quality now being imported.

PATENTS

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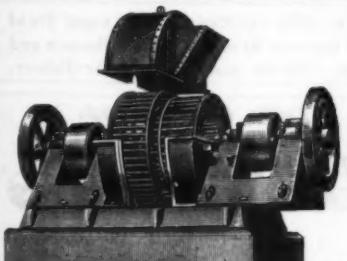
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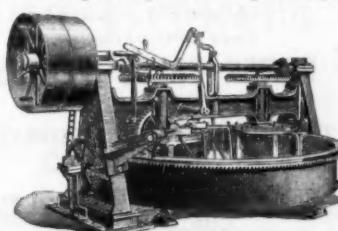
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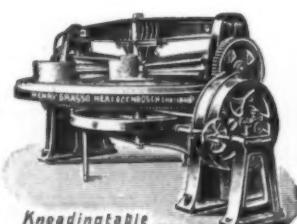
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